# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 97. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.


## HORTICULTURAL HALL.

### Description of the New Building on Broad Street—Some Account of the Horticultural Society, Etc. Etc. Etc.

One of the time-honored institutions of our city is the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania, which was incorporated by the Legislature of the State in 1831, but it was instituted as early as 1827, and is thus the oldest Horticultural Society in the United States. During the forty years it has been in existence it has numbered a membership of at least two thousand. Among its contributing and honorary members, at all times in its history, as well as at the present time, have been found many of the wealthiest and most intelligent citizens of Philadelphia and the surrounding country.

The object of the Society, as shown by its title, has been the encouragement of fruit culture. With this end in view, it has held monthly and yearly exhibitions, at which over $20,000 have been awarded in premiums from time to time. It has also collected a library larger and more valuable than any other of a similar character in this country, which contains not only all published works which bear directly on the leading objects of the Society, but those treating of kindred scientific subjects as well. Members of the Society have access to the library at all times, and on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month a Committee is in attendence for the purpose of loaning books to such as may desire to peruse them at their homes.

Horticultural science is also greatly promoted by monthly discussions and the reading of essays, by gentlemen of eminence in their particular departments. The list for the current year embraces the following:—

January—"Diseases of Vegetable Life." By a "Member of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society."
February—"Diseases of the Pear." By Thomas Meehan.
March—"Ornamental Planting of Grounds." By Charles H. Miller.
April—"Growing Specimen Plants." By Charles Cruckneil.
May—"Foliage Plants for Decorative Planting." By Edward S. Rand, Jr.
June—"Philosophy of Pruning." By Dr. John A. Warder.
July—"Roses and Rose-culture." By John Saul.
August—"New Jersey Fruits." By William Parry.
September—"Flowers of the Field." By Dr. Louis Jack.
October—"Vegetable Physiology.—'Modern Theories.'" By Peter B. Mead.
November—"History of the Grape, and Grape-culture." By A. S. Fuller.
December—"Garden Farming." By E. Satterthwait.

The privileges of the library and discussions are reserved exclusively for the members of the Society, but competition for premiums at the regular monthly and yearly exhibitions is open to all the world. The annual fees required of a member are but three dollars, and a person may become a life member on the payment of only twenty-five dollars, which carries with it the free use of the library at the hall and at home, as well as one member's and two ladies' tickets to each monthly meeting and exhibition.

The list of officers for the current year is as follows:—

D. Rodney King, President.
Caleb Cope, M. W. Baldwin, Robert Buist, Charles Harmar, Vice-Presidents
Thomas Meehan, Corresponding Secretary.
A. W. Harrison, Recording secretary.
Henry A. Dreer, Treasurer.
Thomas P. James Professor of Botany.
James C. Booth, Professor of Horticultural Chemistry.
S. S. Rathvon, Professor of Entomology.

In former years the Society met at the old Chinese Museum, on Ninth street, but of late they have had the use of the large Hall on the corner of Broad and Walnut streets. These quarters becoming too restricted, about two years ago the project of a new hall was discussed. At first it was proposed that the Society should join its resources to those of the Historical and other learned societies of the city, and that they should in combination erect a building which would not only afford ample facilities for all the associations interested, but would prove an addition to the architectural beauty of Philadelphia. For some reason or other this plan dropped, and on the 17th of January, 1865, the Society resolved upon the erection of a hall of their own. Subscriptions for this purpose were solicited by a committee of twenty-five, then appointed, and consisting of the following gentlemen:—

—D. Rodney King, Chairman; M. W. Baldwin, Caleb Cope, General R. Patterson, J. E. Mitchell, Fairman Rogers, S. S. Price, Charles P. Hayes, Thomas P. James, W. L. Schaffer, Robert Buist, R. M. Marshall, Henry A. Dreer, A. W. Harrison, James Ritchie, Peter Mackenzie, Charles Harmar, Robert Cornelius, G. H. Burgin, M. D., Thomas C. Percival, Thomas Meehan, John Lambert, Samuel J. Sharpless, James L. Claghorn, G. W. Earl.

The ground selected and secured by the Committee was the large lot on Broad street adjoining the Academy of Music on the south, with a frontal of seventy-five feet on Broad street, and a depth of two hundred feet. Between the new Hall and the Academy there will be an open space of fifteen feet, while on the south side lies Westmoreland street, which is thirty feet in width. The new Hall will thus have all the light and ventilation that could be desirable.

**The New Horticultural Hall**

which is now in course of erection at this locality, will be one of the most substantial, as well as one of the most attractive, buildings in the city. The plans and drawings from which it is being built have been prepared by Messrs. Sloan & Hutton, architects, of No. 152 South Fourth street, and the admirable manner in which they have executed the task assigned them will tend greatly to increase the great reputation which they already enjoy.

The outer walls of the building are of brick, and thirty-one inches in thickness, thus giving all the stability and durability that could be desired. The Broad street front will be of neatly-dressed cut-stone. It will have a width of 75 feet and a height of 60 feet. There will be a projecting portico in front, supported by columns of red sandstone. The window dressings are to be of the same material, which will form a striking and pleasing contrast to the pearl-grey stone of which the main body of the front will be composed.

On the ground floor there will be two large halls. The one adjoining Broad street will be 29 by 70 feet in dimensions, and 12 feet in the clear. In the rear of this there is to be a banqueting hall, 70 by 112 feet, and with a capacity for comfortably seating about one thousand persons. Both of these halls will be well lighted and ventilated. At the west end of the building will be a room 25 by 70 feet, with a height of 16 feet. This will be devoted to the purposes of rehearsal, and will have a private entrance on Westmoreland street, as well as a private stairway leading to the stage and main hall above.

The auditorium of the main hall will be 71 by 120 feet in dimensions, and will contain a comfortable seating capacity for fifteen hundred persons, all the seats being regularly numbered. The entrance will be from the Broad street front, by an easy rise of only six feet. This will open into an ample vestibule, 20 by 42 feet, adjoining which will be the ticket offices and dressing-rooms for ladies and gentlemen on either side, each 17 by 20 feet.

Over the dressing-rooms, and fronting on Broad street, will be a handsome, well-lighted foyer, 29 by 71 feet, with a height of 30 feet. The foyer will contain the library of the Society, and will also be neatly arranged for their regular meetings, and for parlor concerts and similar entertainments.

The main hall will be one of the largest and most attractive in the city. The stage will have an elevation of five feet above the main floor, and being seventy-one feet deep by thirty-one feet in width, it will afford accommodations for about two hundred chorus singers, in addition to the orchestra and other necessary accompaniments. It will be flanked by ornamental columns and proscenium boxes, leaving an opening of forty-two feet for the curtain.

On a level with the foyer, and extending around three sides of the main hall, will be a narrow gallery, resting on handsome brackets, and having stairways descending to the main floor at the west end. It will afford sitting room for five hundred persons, making a total capacity in the main hall for full two thousand spectators. This gallery will be similar to the one in the upper saloon of the old Chinese Museum. During the exhibitions of the Society, balls, etc., the seats will be removed, thus affording delightful accommodations for promenading.

The ceiling of the main hall will be 50 feet in height. In its construction the greatest attention will be devoted to the end of securing the best musical effects attainable. The walls will be elegantly frescoed, and all the interior decorations and upholstering will be arranged with the view of aiding the effect of this.

As the entire capacity of the hall will be ample for three thousand persons, great attention will be paid to the securing of sufficient strength, light, and ventilation, and more particularly to means of exit in case of fire or sudden panic. To secure this latter object there will be two doorways on Westmoreland street, and two others on the north side of the building, in addition to the main entrance on Broad street. All these doors will be made to open outwards.

Such will be the new hall which will soon grace our city. And it will surely be an institution of which we may well be proud. That the proprietors will be amply remunerated for their great outlay in its construction is already proved, by the fact that numerous applications for leasing it at a liberal rate are already on file. But few shares of the stock remain unsold, and it is hoped that the public spirit of our citizens will soon dispose even of these.

### Desperate Leap of an Insane Man from a Railroad Train.

It is known to many that Mr. George Bartlett, of the firm of Bartlett Brothers, under the Sherman House, has been for some time insane, and was taken about a year ago for treatment to the State Asylum at Jacksonville. After a previous unsuccessful attempt, he lately escaped from that institution, and returned to Chicago. There seemed to be no abatement in his malady, and, after a short sojourn in the city, it was determined by his friends to take him back to the asylum. He manifested the most intense opposition to this when it was being discussed, and continued to do so until he was safely ensconced on the train.

After the train was under way, with that deep cunning which is often exhibited by insane persons, he professed to believe that, upon a due consideration, his best course would be to yield to the wishes of his friends. The train left here on Wednesday night. Deceived by his professions of acquiescence, the two guardians retired to rest, one of them—Mr. Willard—occupying the same berth with Mr. Bartlett. At about four o'clock in the morning, Mr. Bartlett arose from his berth and retired to one end of the car, but his absence being discovered, he returned again to his couch. Shortly afterwards he made a renewed attempt to get out of bed, but was detected and induced to desist.

In a few moments more, when his bed-fellow had dropped into a momentary slumber, he appears to have sprung lightly from his berth, and to have gone to the door of the car. His absence was discovered in an instant by his guardian, who at once sprang to the floor, and rushed out upon the platform. Just as he was opening the door he met the colored janitor, who informed him that Mr. Bartlett had gone out on the platform in his stocking feet, and had jumped from the train. The train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour at the time, and it was very difficult for a person to maintain a footing outside the car.

The scene of the occurrence was about five miles this side of Lincoln, which place the train reached in a few moments. Here Mr. Willard and Mr. Huntington got off from the train, and, as soon as it was daylight, proceeded on foot up the track for a distance of twelve miles, but without finding a single trace of the insane man. Every nook, cranny, and culvert on either side was searched, but nothing was seen to indicate that Mr. Bartlett was in the region, nor was there anything to show where he had landed when he made the fearful leap.

The embankment for the whole distance was of a soft, grassy, or sandy nature, and incredible as it may seem, it is believed that he has sustained no injury, but is lurking somewhere in the vicinity. This happened on Thursday morning, and though the search has been continued under the superintendence of the lunatic's brother, Mr. Wm. Bartlett, and several other persons, ever since the occurrence, nothing has yet been discovered of the insane man. Mr. Bartlett has an insurance of $101,000 on his life, which makes the question of his safety a matter of great pecuniary interest to the life insurance companies.—*Chicago Republican, Saturday.*

### War Department Orders Amending the Army Regulations.

By General Order No. 86, issued from the War Department yesterday, the following is substituted for paragraphs 1656 and 1657, Revised General Regulations for the Army:—

Field and General Officers having brevets higher than their ordinary commissions will wear the uniform of their brevet rank; those holding brevet rank below that of Brigadier-General retaining the uniform of their Corps, Department, or arm of service.

Captains and Lieutenants having brevets higher than their ordinary commissions will wear the uniform of their ordinary commissions, but with the shoulder-straps and epaulettes of their brevet rank.

The following is provided by General Order, No. 81:—

I. Paragraph 1102, Revised Regulations for the Army, is revoked, and the following is substituted therefor:—The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to officers entitled to forage, when ordered from one post to another for duty, for the horses they may own and have in service, not exceeding in number the legal allowance: *Provided*, The expense of such transportation paid by the United States shall not exceed $100 for each horse transported.

II. By paragraph 1113, Revised Regulations for the Army, officers entitled to mileage or actual transportation in charge of station, are entitled to the actual cost of transportation of their authorized servants; and in other cases than changes of station, an officer entitled to transportation, who from wounds or disability requires and takes one servant, shall be entitled to the actual cost of his transportation.

### International Ocean Telegraph.

Mr. William H. Heiss, one of the oldest telegraph superintendents in the country, has accepted the position of superintendent for the building the International Ocean Telegraph line, and will sail in a few days for Florida, through a portion of which State the line is to be built. Several leading citizens and public men of Florida have suggested that the line be built from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, on the west side of the State; thence by cable to Havana. This will be determined upon by Mr. Heiss, if the practicability of the suggested route is made manifest by personal inspection and survey.

## The Lost Steamer Evening Star.

### Further Details of the Disaster—Arrival of the Second Officer in Savannah.

*From the Savannah Daily News, 19th.*

Mr. William A. Goldie, second officer of the lost steamer *Evening Star*, whose arrival at the mouth of the St. John's river we reported in our issue of Wednesday last, reached this city last evening, and has kindly furnished us with the following hastily prepared, though strictly correct, narrative of the foundering of the *Evening Star*, and his perilous voyage from mid-ocean to the Florida coast:—

Left New York Saturday, 3 o'clock P. M., having on board two hundred and fifty cabin and steerage passengers, and a crew of seventy persons. Crossed the bar at Sandy Hook. At 6 P. M. discharged pilot. Strong breezes from the N. E., with rain and heavy sea. Monday, 8 A. M., made Cape Hatteras; moderate breeze and heavy swell from S. E.; crossed the Gulf Stream as usual. At midday on Tuesday, 2d instant, fresh gale from N. E., and cloudy; all sail set, ship making eleven knots per hour. Four P. M. blowing a heavy gale with a tremendous sea; the ship making bad weather; took in all sail, and hauled head to the sea. At 8 P. M., blowing a tremendous hurricane, and wind changing to all points of the compass; all of the crew at their several stations, ready for any emergency in case of accident. 10 P. M. a heavy sea struck the ship on her port quarter, carrying away steerage gear and throwing one of the quartermasters over the wheel, breaking his right arm. The ship fell off into the trough of the sea. Hooked relieving tackles immediately; shipped a heavy sea, carrying away paddle-boxes and bursting in engine-room doors, besides breaking steam pipe and filling the engine and fire room with water, putting out the fires in the furnaces. The engineers immediately had donkey fire boiler to pump ship; all hands, including the male passengers, at work bailing the ship. At midnight a heavy sea struck the ship, carrying away the donkey smoke-pipe and filling the ship with water, putting out fires in donkey boiler. Got steam on again as soon as possible, the water gaining fast. All of the lady passengers at work bailing water from the after saloon, under the supervision of the purser and steward. At four A. M. Captain Knapp gave me orders to have all the boats ready, with oars, breakers, provisions, and compasses well secured in them, and report to him, which was immediately attended to.

At 4:30 A. M. I had all the boats ready as ordered, and reported the same to Captain Knapp; at 5 A. M. ship was settling fast; Captain Knapp went to the saloon door and told the ladies that he had done all that laid in his power to save the ship; that she could float but a short time longer, and for them all to repair to the boats, each of which had an officer stationed at them them to take charge and see that the passengers were properly placed in the boats. The ladies all came on deck without any excitement, and very calmly went to the boats. In my boat there were, as near as I could judge, between forty and fifty ladies. I unhooked the tackles and swung the davits clear of the boats; the boat still remaining in her chocks on deck. In a few minutes after the boats cleared, the ship settled forward to the top of her rails and gave a surge aft and went down, carrying all with her.

On coming to the surface, the first thing I got hold of was the top of the after house. I saw my boat about thirty feet from me, bottom up, and a number of sailors clinging to her. I immediately made for her, got on to the bottom, and hauled up four ladies on to the boat with me, and by surging to one side, succeeded in righting her. I then paid my attention to getting the ladies into the boat, and succeeded in rescuing twenty-nine of them. On examining my boat I found everything had been washed out of her. We managed to get the boat clear of the wreck, but not until a number of my passengers had been killed by floating *debris* from the wreck washing over the boat. I saw another boat with but two persons (passengers) in her. They having oars, I motioned them to pull ahead to keep clear of my boat, but they not knowing how to manage her, she came foul of me, capsizing my boat. On again regaining it, I succeeded in righting her, and picked up four ladies and four gentlemen, cabin passengers, the remainder having been drowned by the capsizing of the boat. In about one hour after I picked up another passenger, a French gentleman of the opera troupe. I afterwards saw a number of passengers clinging to pieces of the wreck. My boat being full of water, and having nothing to manage her with, it was impossible for me to render them any assistance, the safety of my boat and passengers requiring my whole attention. It is impossible for me to say what became of the other boats.

On the 4th I picked up six turnips, which I gave to the ladies to eat. I also picked up an awning-post, which I made a mast of, using my shirt for a sail, and steering the boat with a piece of thwart, I shaped my course for the westward.

On Friday, the 5th, I had a fresh breeze from the eastward, the boat going along finely under sail. I heard the gentlemen complaining bitterly for the want of water, the ladies remaining perfectly quiet. About dark one of the ladies died.

Saturday, the 6th, strong breezes from the eastward, and heavy sea. We were all suffering dreadfully for want of water, and against all of my warning they would drink salt water, which made them a great deal worse, some of them becoming insane.

Sunday, 7th, heavy gales from eastward and heavy sea. At about 7 we made a sail and steered for it. She passed without seeing us. She was so near to us that I could see her. At about 9 A. M. one of the gentleman passengers jumped overboard and was drowned. At about 8 P. M. two more of my gentlemen passengers becoming insane, jumped overboard and were drowned. At about 10 P. M. a heavy sea struck the boat, capsizing her, and drowning one lady and one gentleman. The gentleman's name was Frank R. Dennis.

I succeeded in righting the boat and getting on board the three remaining passengers, one gentleman and two ladies. I then made a drag with my mast and boat's painter, and kept the boat's head to the wind during the remainder of the night.

Monday, October 8. About 2 A. M. the remaining gentleman passenger jumped overboard. I succeeded in getting him on board again. He remained for about five minutes, when he went forward and jumped overboard again and was drowned. He was a member of the opera troupe. The weather moderating, the two remaining ladies and myself rigged the boat out with a piece of one of their undergarments. We then made sail on the boat and steered to the westward. At daylight I found myself in colored water, and steered to the westward, with light breeze and hot sun, we all suffering so terribly from thirst and hunger, the ladies became speechless. Their names were Miss Addie Norton and Mrs. Rose Howard, of New York.

Tuesday, 9th, a fresh breeze sprung up from the eastward, with a heavy swell. About 2 P. M. I made the land and stood for it. About 6 P. M. I made a light but could not steer for it on account of having no manageable sail. About one hour after this a shower came up; I caught some water with a piece of their clothing and wrung it into the mouths of the ladies, which so revived them that they could speak. As near as I can judge, about 10 P. M., I got inside of the outer breakers. After passing through three breakers, and thinking we were safe, the fourth breaker struck the boat, rolling her completely over and over, throwing us all three out. It being very dark, I could not see either of the ladies; they were much exhausted; they must have perished immediately. I swam to the shore, and as soon as I got on the beach I looked for my boat and found her but a few feet from me. I searched for the ladies, but could not find them; I then strolled along the beach to find assistance and water. At 9:30 A. M., 10th inst., I arrived at May Port Mills, Florida, at the mouth of the St. Johns river, where I was kindly relieved by Mr. A. B. Floyd, who rendered me ready assistance, as also did Dr. James J. Eastman, United States Surgeon. I also return my thanks to the Captain and officers of the United States steamer *St. Mary*, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Kemps; also to Captain Chisholm, of the brig *Freedom*, and his chief officer, for their assistance in recovering my boat.

The body of Miss Norton was recovered on the morning of the 10th inst., and buried on the beach; and that of Mrs. Howard was not recovered until the 12th, and was taken to May Port, and interred in the United States burying-ground. I would also return my thanks to Captain King and officers of the steamer *Lizzie Baker*, for their kindness to me on my passage from St. Johns to this port. W. A. GOLDIE, Second officer of the late ill-fated steamship *Evening Star.*

## THE FENIANS.

### A Desperate Fight Imminent in Ireland—Arms and Men to be Sent at Once to the Green Isle—Two War Vessels Ready—Twenty Thousand Tipperary Tigers Prepared for Battle, Etc.

A short time since, James Stephens, the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, announced, in a speech at Jones' Wood, that he would leave before the close of the present year, to command the battle for Celtic independence on Irish soil; and he is now preparing to redeem his promise. The arrangements for this movement, which will necessarily be of a secret character, have been made on a scale commensurate with its importance. Nearly twenty thousand arms have been received for this purpose, and they will be forwarded to the Green Isle in a manner which will, it is said, render detection impossible.

One of the leading officers of the organization reports that there are twenty thousand men ready to fight in Tipperary and the adjoining counties, and that they are only waiting for the weapons of war to commence the revolution, which is designed to get rid of Saxon oppression forever.

The Celts in nearly all the counties are also ready for the "rising."

An important rumor was in circulation yesterday at the headquarters, that there were two Fenian war ships ready to sail from a certain port in the United States to Ireland, with rifles and men, which are now subject to the orders of the Head Centre. He will also leave with the expedition. The uniforms of the officers, which are of green cloth, are being made, but the time of their departure is, of course, a profound secret. It is calculated that at least one hundred thousand Celts will rise against the British Government when James Stephens gives the signal for the revolution, while the number to be brought against them will not exceed thirty thousand.—*N. Y. World.*

### Pursuit of an English Murderer.

HANDSOME REWARD TO THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

This morning Superintendent Kennedy received ninety-five pounds sterling, which had been transmitted to him by the Exchequer Department of the British Government, through Major J. J. Greighead, constable of the borough of Liverpool, as a reward for the apprehension of a wife-murderer named Robert Reid, by the Metropolitan Police.

The pursuit of this murderer is interesting, as illustrating the persistency with which the English authorities pursue murderers. On the 4th of December, 1862, a travelling tinker named Robert Reid killed his wife Anna at a village near Liverpool. The murderer fled to Liverpool, and then shipped for New York.

An accurate description of Reid was obtained and sent to this country, together with an offer of a reward of one hundred pounds sterling for his arrest. On arriving in this city, Reid shipped in the navy, and his whereabouts could not be ascertained.

After his discharge he returned to this city to live, and on the 14th of June, 1866, Officer John Donaghy, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, informed Superintendent Kennedy that he knew where Reid could be found. Mr. Kennedy immediately communicated with the Liverpool authorities, and Detective Marsden, of that city, came to New York, reaching here on the 16th of August last. The officer brought with him a woman who saw Reid kill his wife. This was for the purpose of identifying the prisoner.

On the arrival of the Liverpool officer, Captain John F. Dickson and Officer Donaghy, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were directed to arrest Reid. They learned that the man had attended a picnic a day or two before, and was at that time confined in the Kings County Jail on a charge of drunkenness. On the 18th of August Reid was taken from the jail and sent to police hadquarters, where he was identified by the woman. The necessary papers were obtained from Washington, and on the 25th of August Reid sailed for England in charge of the officer.

The arrest having been made known to the British Government, steps were at once taken to pay the reward offered at the time the crime was committed. Five pounds were given to the woman who identified the accused, and the remaining ninety-five pounds to the officer who arrested the murderer. Fifteen per cent. of the latter sum goes to the Police Life Insurance Fund, and the remainder will be divided between the officers who arrested Reid.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 22d.*

### The Italian Admiral's Defense.

Admiral Persano, late commander of the Italian fleet, has published a pamphlet in self-defense. He declares that he was obliged to attack Lissa, although he had no charts, and was totally unacquainted with that coast; he had no adequate supply of troops; co-operative movements, upon which he relied, were abandoned; he was compelled to put to sea without coaling some of his ships; the *Terrible* was unserviceable, and finally—

"If the facts respecting the engagement of Lissa, in which I took part, devotedly desiring to render a new service to my country, establish the loss sustained by us of two vessels—a serious loss, certainly, especially if we consider the number of able men who perished with them—they also show that the battle which began with ten iron-clads only against the entire fleet of the enemy, consisting of twenty-seven ships, of which twenty-five were fighting vessels, was sustained and continued, although our number was reduced to eight, and that we are able to boast of having pursued our antagonists in their retreat. I do not pretend in the least by what I have said to claim a victory; but it is my wish to put on record that the ships which fought the battle of Lissa maintained the honor of the Italian flag, and performed their duty towards the King and the nation."

### The Indian War—General Sherman's Ultimatum to the Savages.

FORT DODGE, October 12.—General Sherman was here on the 7th inst., and stayed over Sunday. We had an Indian council, in which the General laid the law down to the Indians. He has given them eight days in which to bring in the other three white women they have, and if they do not return them without presents, he told them it would be war. The Indians started home to have a council among themselves. On leaving they said if we did not hear from them in five days we might look out for something else. The five days expired last Friday, and we are on the alert.

# THIRD EDITION

### The Pennsylvania Election.

HARRISBURG, October 23.—In explanation of the delay in publishing the official returns entire of the State, at the late election, it is due to the Secretary of the Commonwealth to explain that several counties have not made their returns, because the return judges thereof have adjourned over to the 26th instant, the period fixed for receiving the returns of the vote in the army. Such return judges have been instructed by the proper officers here, that they can make a return of the home vote before they receive the soldiers' vote, which latter returns can be made, as is provided by law, separately and afterwards.

There are hundreds, if not thousands, of soldiers, citizens of Pennsylvania, who are still in the military service of the Government, whose votes may give a different aspect to close results in localities, and affect the decision of many wagers on the election involving large sums of money.

After an absence of several days in New York, Governor Curtin returned to the capital last night.

### The Tornado in the Western States.

CINCINNATI, October 23.—The tornado of Sunday was but slightly felt in this vicinity. At Indianapolis considerable damage was done. The hurricane raged from midnight until 3 A. M. The National Bridge across the White river was partially unroofed, and several buildings were blown down. At Glen Castle, Indiana, two large business blocks were demolished. At Evansville, a new four-storied marble front building was blown down. The loss is $20,000. The Turners' Hall, in process of erection, was also destroyed. The storm was general in the western part of the State.

### Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, October 23.—The Democrats of the Third District have nominated William Aspinwall, of Brookline, for Congress. For the Fourth District the Workingmen's Convention has nominated ex-Mayor Wightman as their Congressional candidate, Judge Abbott having declined.

### The Ohio Election

CINCINNATI, October 23.—Official returns of the Ohio election give a Union majority for Secretary of State of 42 696. The total number of votes cast was 460,998.

### Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Cotton dull; sales at 39 @42 cents. Flour firm; 7500 bbls. sold; State, $8 60 @12·50; Ohio, $11@14; Western, $8 60@11 90; Southern, $12 25@16 50. Wheat, 1@2 cents higher; sales unimportant. Corn 2@3 cents higher; 120,000 bushels sold, at 110. Pork quiet; mess sold at $33 95 @35. Whisky dull.

### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

**Indiana.**

INDIANAPOLIS, October 22.—The official vote of all but eight counties gives the Union majority in the State of Indiana at 14,095. On the State ticket the other counties have been reported unofficially, and about balance. Their official vote will not vary the result, as above given, fifty votes. Colonel Grover (Union), in the Fourth District, will contest the seat of Holman (Democrat). It is reported that General Graham (Union), in the Second District, will contest the seat of M. C. Kerr (Democrat). In these districts great frauds were committed by importations from Kentucky. It is also reported that Mr. Purdoe (Independent) will contest Mr. Orth's seat from the Eighth District. It is said that Mr. Purdoe spent $80,000 to defeat Orth.

**Tennessee.**

NASHVILLE, October 23.—In the special election held in seven counties, five conservatives and three radicals were elected to the Legislature—a gain of two radicals.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

### BY CABLES AND STEAMERS.

By the Atlantic cable we have a European news report, with financial and commercial advices and marine intelligence, dated to yesterday evening, October 22.

The Emperor of Austria expressly orders a steamer to sail from Trieste for Mexico forthwith.

The vessels of the American squadron, from Russia, are at Hamburg.

The Senate of Venetia has unanimously declared in favor of the unity of Italy.

The Prusso-Saxon treaty was ratified yesterday.

Spain is to "uphold" the temporal power of the Pope after the French troops quit Rome.

Consols closed at 89¼ for money, in London. United States Five-twenties were at 69.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was steady. Middling Uplands fifteen and one-fourth pence.

The ship *Daniel Webster*, from Liverpool, had put into Queenstown dismasted.

By the arrival of the steamship *China* at Halifax, yesterday, we received telegraphic details of our cable despatches to the 14th of October.

The Catholic priests in council at Baltimore saluted the Pope by telegraph, expressing their wish for the maintenance of the ancient rights of the Holy See.

A correspondent in Paris reports, in *resume*, many of the causes of the difficulties and perplexities which attend the United States Minister in Paris in the discharge of his duties. Some of them are quite amusing, although, no doubt, tending to official disquietude.

Italy is in complete possession of the famous fortresses of the Venetian Quadrilateral.

A correspondent with the United States squadron, from Russia, dating at Kiel on the 3d of October, reports the voyage of the *Miantonomah* and *Augusta* from Copenhagen to the first-named port, and the friendly yet quiet reception given to our officers by the Prussian naval authorities. Prince Adalbert, High Admiral of the Prussian navy, visited the vessel and expressed great pleasure both at the manner of his reception and the result of his inspection.

## NEW ORLEANS.

### Contemplated Rising of Rebels—Arms and Cannon Received by Them.

NEW ORLEANS, October 22.—Governor Wells returned to this city last Saturday evening.

The military authorize the investigation of the statement made to them in writing, that the Rebels of this city contemplate a rising, and massacring of Union citizens on the 1st of November, All Saints' day. Large supplies of arms, with some brass cannon, are known to have been recently imported.

A portion of the 17th United States Infantry from Newport, Ky., and the 6th United States Colored Infantry, have lately arrived. They are encamped, with a large number of other troops, at Greenville, a distance of about five miles from the city.

Captain Stone, in command of the gunboat squadron, has deemed it expedient to move his command to a position which will insure him the protection of the United States troops. The gunboats are not in commission and are without armament.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, October 23, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 6s of 1881 sold at 113¼, and July, '65, 5-20s at 108⅛@108¼; 114½ was bid for old 5-20s; 105⅝ for June and July 7·30s and 99⅛ for 10-40s. City loans were in fair demand at an advance. The new issue sold at 100@100⅛, an advance of ⅛, and old do. at 97, an advance of ⅜.

Railroad shares were steady. Reading sold at 58@58¼, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57⅛, no change; and Minehill at 57¼, no change; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Norristown; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 66¼ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 42¼ for preferred do.; 31¼ for Catawissa preferred; 57 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 33⅛ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21; 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 71 for West Philadelphia; 15½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 11 for Lombard and South; and 28½ for Germantown.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 34, an advance of ½. 111 was bid for Sixth National; 102½ for Seventh National; 230 for North America; 150 for Philadelphia; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 100 for Kensington; 56 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 90 for Western; 33 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 58 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; 66 for Union; and 125 for Central.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145⅞; 11 A. M. 145⅞; 12 M., 145⅞; 1 P. M., 146⅛.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 58½, a slight advance; 28½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36¾ for preferred do.; 123 for Morris Canal preferred; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; 57 for Delaware Division; and 50 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are offered at 4@5 per cent.; 1st class mercantile paper continues scarce, and ranges at from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"The money market is fully supplied with call loans at 4@5 per cent. By reference to the bank statement it will be seen that their managers are still expanding their loans in the face of a steady decrease not only in their deposits, but in their reserve of legal-tenders. Nor is there much reason to suppose they will change their policy until the financial balloon explodes. Bank officers, managers of railways, and financial institutions generally, go a great way in making up the swarm of bulls who are now putting up prices by clique movements, aided by cheap money at call. They are not disposed by conservative measures to check an advance which would inflict severe terms upon them in common with ordinary speculators. They may, however, be brought to their senses by a reduction in plain legal tenders in the next Treasury statement to the extent of $10,000,000, and perhaps to $14,000,000, and an assurance by Mr. McCulloch that he is able to destroy $4,000,000 per month until the whole of the disgraceful forced loan in the form of legal tenders is cancelled. Such are the intimations from Washington, and in view of the meeting of Congress, they are likely to be fully realized."

The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The practical ease of the Money Market was demonstrated by the offerings of loans at four per cent. which were made freely during the afternoon. This was the general rate; but there were a number of exceptions at five, although a few of the leading dealers in Government securities were able to borrow at 3@3½. As on the 25th instant the remaining fifty per cent. of the Clearing House certificates mature, there is every probability that further bank expansion will follow."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $100 U S 6s 81 coup | 113¼ | $1000 Leh 6s. 84..... | 92¼ |
| $4500 5-20s 65 cp July | 108¼ | $7000 do..... | 92¼ |
| $7500 U S 7·30s June | 105⅞ | 29 sh Leh Nv...b lots | 58⅛ |
| $1000 City 6s n. & s o100 | | 16 sh do....s5 | 58⅛ |
| $300 do.....100 | | 35 sh Mech Bnk..lt* | 34 |
| $5600 do.....lot*. 100 | | 100 sh Read.....s60 | 58 |
| $600 do.....100 | | 100 sh do..... | 58⅛ |
| $100 do....mun. 100 | | 100 sh do....s5wn | 58⅛ |
| $1500 Long I'd. bds c | 91½ | 34 sh Pa R R..... | 57⅛ |
| $3 00 Pa R 1st m 6s | 102 | 13 sh do.d b lots | 57⅛ |
| $1000 C. & Am. 6s. 67 | 99½ | 45 sh do..lts c&p | 57⅛ |
| $1000 do....1868 | 92 | 34 sh do.... c&p | 57⅛ |
| $500 do....lots. | 91 | 13 sh C & A scrip.. | 46 |
| $1000 do....1889. | 98⅛ | 2 sh Minehill..... | 57½ |
| $1000 Elmira 7s..... | 99½ | | |

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 113½@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 110⅜@111; do., 1865, 110⅜@111; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅛@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106⅜; do., 2d series, 105¾@106; do., 3d series, 105⅝@106; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 13⅜@13⅝.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 145⅞@146¼; Silver ¼s and ⅛s, 139; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅛; do., July, 1864, 16⅜; do., August, 1864, 15⅝; do., October, 1864, 14⅞; do., December, 1864, 13⅝; do., May, 1865, 11⅞; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9⅜; do., October, 1865, 9.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, October 23.—There is no falling off in the demand for Flour for home consumption, but there is a total absence of any inquiry for shipment. The receipts continue very small, and the stocks have been reduced to a very low figure. Sales of 1200 barrels, including 700 barrels Northwestern extra family at $12·50@13 75; 100 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $13·75; 200 barrels choice Kentucky do. do. at $16; 100 barrels fancy Western at $15 50; superfine at $7·75@8·75; and old stock and fresh-ground extras at $9@12. Rye Flour is quiet. We quote at $7 ₰ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat here, and the article is in good request, with small sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania and Southern at $3 10@3 16; white ranges from $3·25 to $3 35. The last sale of Rye was at $1 30 ₰ bushel for Western and Southern. There is more Corn offering, but the demand has been active. Sales of yellow at $1 16; and 15 000 bushels Western mixed at $1·18@1 18. Oats are scarce and wanted. Sales of new Southern at 60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

There was less doing in Provisions of all descriptions, but we continue yesterday's quotations. Sales of new Mess Pork at $34 50@35, and clear at $37; smoked hams are selling at 20@25c., and pickled at 19@20c.

Whisky is unchanged. 50 barrels Ohio sold at $2 49, and 50 barrels on private terms.

—THE DANISH MINISTER.—Major-General Raasloff, who has so long and ably represented the Danish kingdom at this capital, and who recently left here on a six months' leave of absence, will not resume his functions here, he having received the appointment of Secretary of War at Copenhagen.—*Washington Star.*

—GENERAL GLEESON.—General John A. Gleeson, of Fenian fame, received a letter from President Johnson on Saturday, appointing him Brigadier-General of Volunteers, in recognition of his gallant and meritorious services in the field, having fought bravely through thirty-five general engagements. His commission dates from March 13, 1865.

**Smoke.**—The number of cigars consumed in Austria in the year 1865 was 963,402,150 of native and 12,504,503 of foreign production.

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

### EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### Policy Mutterings.

*From the Tribune.*

We print the news from Washington with some degree of reluctance. It is of so important a nature that we should like to have official assurance of its truth. Failing in that, as official assurances only come from Washington in a whimsical and selfish way, we take it from those we are accustomed to trust, and give it for what it is worth. The whole scheme of attempting to bully England into payment of a debt the validity of which she does not admit, is false and insincere. The President has no more idea of going to war with England than he has of making war upon New Zealand. He has no idea of enforcing his demands. But he knows that, in the absence of any positive statesmanship, it is perfectly safe to bully England. It is the cheapest and most popular act that any President can try, is always in order, and generally serves its turn. The misfortune is that it is not very respectable. When an Administration has nothing left but menace, it becomes disreputable and weak.

The story about the French claims is of the same nature. Mr. Seward, Mr. Johnson, and General Grant, talking over Mexican affairs, are of no more consequence than any other three gentlemen conversing on that subject. They have no power to pay the French claims, nor to accept any territory from Mexico. That is the duty of Congress. At the same time, the President may make it a "policy," and entrap the unwary and heedless. We certainly do not want any Mexican land. We have enough to sell, without adding to our possessions. Nor do we care about paying French claims which we cannot verify, and the justice of which the Juarez Government has always disputed. We have enough debt of our own; enough of a false, irritating, inflated currency to manage, without borrowing money to bribe France.

This new policy—if policy it really is—is as bad as anything that Mr. Johnson has done. He might have asserted the honor of America towards England during the Fenian troubles. He had an opportunity to commend to England the chalice she so persistently pressed upon us during the war. He might at least have shown some respect for the rights of his American fellow-citizens, if not for the feelings of a large body of them. This would have been the true way to have asserted the *Alabama* claims. Instead, however, he sent his chief officers to the border, hurried off troops, arrested American citizens, seized the telegraph wires, and rifled private express cars, to please England. President Johnson showed the real bent of his mind then, and his tricks now are too transparent and false and necessitous, too much inspired by political design, to be accepted in good faith. The Administration must do better in the "policy" business. These springes may catch woodcocks, but will not carry New York.

#### Reconstruction—The Material Interests of the South.

*From the Herald.*

Affairs down South seem almost to have come to a dead-lock. Those who have no cotton are very badly off, and those who have cotton are not in a much better position. The Freedmen's Bureau and the tax collectors between them have taken possession of the crops, and not a bale can be moved until the Government three cent. tax is paid, and until the authorities of the nigger bureau certify that each one of their *proteges* has received his dues. This delay is, of course, productive of great inconvenience to the planters, who are paying as much as three and a half per cent. a month for loans of money. What with interest on brokers' advances and loans, and the depletion which somehow invariably accompanies the handling of cotton by Bureau and Treasury agents, there will be very little of the staple left when it returns to its rightful owners. To add to the general perplexity, the entire crop turns out lighter than was expected in every State except Texas, where the amount raised is greater than the most sanguine estimate; for Texas suffered nothing by the war, and had the use of labor and of capital from other parts of the South. In Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana the heavy freshets which occurred in July and August materially reduced the cotton production.

Thus the Southern States stand, without money, without credit, with a short crop and a desolated country. They need capital to redevelope their resources and labor to cultivate their wasted lands. The only way to obtain these is by a restoration to the Union, and by the flow of confidence and capital which will follow on that event. The only way to obtain this restoration is by an undelayed ratification of the Constitutional amendment. There is no valid reason why they should not take this course, and that right speedily. It is in entire accordance with the submissive views which their leaders express on all occasions, public and private. It is in general principle what their generals, Lee and Johnston, Longstreet and Hood, would advise them to do. It is the will of the North, and to that will all their best friends would urge them to bow. Governor Sharkey, though he argues against the amendment now, was not half so sure in June last whether the South had not better make terms with Congress. Howell Cobb unhesitatingly expressed his readiness to do everything the North required.

No one, in short, but the most rabid newspaper editors—men like Rives Pollard, who were writers in time of war and now would be fighters in time of peace—have ever urged serious objection to the principles of the amendment. The Southern people—the better class of them—do not want to restore slavery; they do not want to repudiate the national debt in favor of the Rebel scrip; they do not want to do anything which the Constitutional amendment prohibits. The proscription of the leaders of the Rebellion is the only clause about which there need be any difficulty. That is a condition which the victors may with perfect clemency impose upon the vanquished. Why, then, should not the South adopt the amendment at once? South Carolina, the first in secession, is said to be ready to lead the way back. The Southern people have two choices before them. On the one hand they have the amendment ratified, representation in Congress, and restored prosperity and independence; on the other hand they have exclusion from Congress for an indefinite time, the perpetuation of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the army of occupation, and continued desolation and poverty. It is for them to decide on which side their natural interests lie.

#### Demands of the Extremists.

*From the Times.*

The fact that the Republican party has won its victories, and is carrying on its canvass, with a distinct declaration that it endorses the Constitutional amendment as the basis of Southern restoration, appears to stimulate the extreme radicals to fresh extravagance in their demands. They spurn the idea of conciliation and compromise. The moderate terms of the amendment excite their indignation, and form the ground upon which they call for its rejection. There shall be no restoration of the Union, they tell us, unless they dictate the conditions, and enjoy control of the Government. Let us see what the conditions amount to which they propose to enforce.

The demagogues who have addressed themselves to Republican audiences under the captivating appellation of "Southern Loyalists," set forth their plan in an address issued on the completion of their pilgrimage. And the demands they make are few and emphatic. They ask, in the first place, that the existing organization of the Southern States shall be considered null and void; that all that has been done in respect to State Government since the war shall be put aside as inoperative and invalid; that they shall be treated as conquered territory, in regard to which the work of Government and law must be commenced again *de novo*. They require, in the next place, that the power of governing in the States to be thereafter forganized shall be confined rigidly to those who may come up to their standard of loyalists—every black man being assumed to be loyal because of his color, but the great majority of white men to be disfranchised and held in subjection by the white faction which Mr. Hamilton shall pronounce politically orthodox.

The impracticability of the project does not mitigate its wickedness. It may be doubted, indeed, whether the question of feasibility for a moment occupied the attention of the authors of the address. They did not pause to consider the means of giving effect to their requirements, or the consequences which their adoption would entail. What signify consequences to adventurers? What care they for the anarchy that will follow the sweeping away of existing State Governments?—the annulling of their action ratifying the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution?—the destruction of the shield which State legislation has thrown over the civil rights of freedmen?—the ignoring of the State repudiation of the Rebel debt? All these are trivial considerations in the opinion of the handful of worthless fellows who would fain monopolize the law-making and the ruling power in the South, and to that end are prepared to precipitate ten States into a confusion worse than that which immediately followed the suppression of the Rebellion. But the North has too much at stake in the issue to permit the Brownlows and Hamiltons to try their hands at the incendiarism they selfishly suggest.

The reconstruction of the Southern States may not have been accomplished in strict accordance with constitutional forms. Irregularities occurred in connection with it, for which it would be difficult to find exact precedent or logical justification. But it has been completed. Congress and the country have recognized it; and as it is so it must stand. Not the slightest good can result from an agitation of the subject. The part of wisdom is to accept so much as has been completed, and to make existing facts the foundation of any further guarantee of national unity. The proposed Constitutional amendment is desirable, because it presupposes the sufficiency of what has already been done, and renders the constitutional security complete without unsettling the compact between the Government and the Southern people.

The disorganizing and revolutionary scheme of the "Southern Loyalists," however, is not the only indication of the mischief which the extreme radicals would inflict upon the country. Wendell Phillips has propounded his plan, too, and though his process differs somewhat from that devised by Brownlow and Hamilton, the result aimed at is the same. He is not wild enough to talk of overthrowing existing State Governments, or of consigning State affairs to a few beggarly and unprincipled adventurers. But he opposes any settlement which does not embrace negro suffrage, and he would so manage the business of restoration that no Southern State shall be brought "formally" within the Union until after the next Presidential election. Meanwhile he would get rid of she President by impeaching and deposing him; and would secure the army by putting a more accommodating General in the place of Grant. "Then we will run the machine," exclaims the fiery Phillips. Yes; when these things happen, doubtless, the revolutionists "will run the machine." With the President removed, and General Grant officially decapitated, and the Southern States reduced to territories, and the Southern whites held in bondage, and with Brownlow and Butler and Phillips "running the machine," the condition and fate of the republic might be confidently foretold. What would Five twenties be worth then?

The indifference of these extremists to the peace and material interests of the country is equalled only by their contempt for the Constitution and the law. Nothing is respected which obstructs their path. Nothing is heeded which interferes with their designs. To the financial exigencies of the country, to the critical conditions of its industry, to the craving of the people for harmony and peace, they are sublimely indifferent. They want no peace, because in confusion is their sole chance of prominence and profit. And their highest conception of statesmanship lies in the exhibition of despotic power, and the cultivation of passions that would disgrace a tribe of savages. As to the Constitution, that is an old fogy instrument, of no avail in these times unless for the moment it serves their purposes. And the law they heed must be the law of their own making. To all other law they are opposed. Hence their projects are framed with an entire disregard of the principles and forms of law, and of all authority not subject to their manipulation.

Some of the consequences of the temper which these extremists have introduced into the discussion of the grave questions before the country, are apparent in the lawless threats which are now prevalent from Maryland to Missouri. Everywhere the radicals of the ultra stripe seem disposed to take matters into their own hands, and to assert their right to rule, whether the law gives them warrant or not. From Baltimore, for instance, we hear of armed organizations, of appeals for physical aid, of preparations for street conflict. And for what purpose? And under what provocation? Why, in view of the possible removal by Governor Swann of Police Commissioners who are charged with violation of duty. The law makes the Governor the judge during the recess of the Legislature; the case is brought before him in conformity with law, and he declares his resolve to be governed by the law in any action he may take.

His position in the premises is legally impregnable, and the spirit in which he approaches his duty—judging from his reported remarks—is unobjectionable. If his decision be at variance with law, the law furnishes the means of redress. Yet, forsooth, the radical faction declare that, law or no law, the Police Commissioners shall not be removed; and preparations have been made by the mob for armed resistance to the lawful authority of the State Executive. The same violent and lawless temper is discernible elsewhere, in Missouri especially; the doctrine acted upon by the radicals apparently being that, under the pretense of superior loyalty, they are at liberty to plunge the country afresh into strife and armed contention.

National safety requires the maintenance of law, whether against radicals or Rebels, and the prevention of trouble by hastening the restoration of the Union on the moderate basis prescribed by the Republican party. By this method, more readily than by any other, may the revolutionary schemes of the radicals be effectually frustrated.

#### Italy and the Pope.

*From the World.*

The formal cession of Venetia to Italy, the cable informs us, has been completed; and the Queen of the Adriatic has given her hand in marriage to the King of Italy. These nuptials—not the less sacred and binding, let us hope, that the bride was given away by the Emperor of the French—complete the work which ten years ago the wise men of the world pronounced to be quite impracticable, achieve the unity of Italy, and set free her people "from the Adriatic to the Alps." The word which Metternich declared to have become a merely "geographical expression" suddenly takes upon itself all the power and glory of a great national name. Italy, comprising within her limits and protecting by her flag twenty-five millions of a race which has given to mankind more unquestioned leaders in every department of human activity and intelligence than any other of modern times—Italy, mistress of a territory not less admirably fitted by nature for the seat of a compact nationality than France, or than Britain itself—a territory at once continental by its internal conformation, its extent and fertility, and insular by the sweep and the excellence of its vast sea coast; Italy, tried by long centuries of domestic dissension and of foreign oppression, and emerging from the unparalleled ordeal of her history with an unquenched love of liberty, and an undiminished capacity of law—Italy, on the day which witnesses the departure of the last Austrian war-ship from the Lido, and the elevation of the tricolor and the cross of Savoy to the gonfalons from which so long floated the winged lion of St. Mark, becomes really the arbitress of her own destinies, and takes her place in the areopagus of the nations beside the proudest and the most powerful of them all.

The splendor and suddenness of the military achievements which have raised Prussia during the past summer, at a single bound, to the foremost rank in the attention of the world, should not blind us to the facts that the work which Count Bismark is now doing is far from being the acquisition of Venetia immediately to the Prussian victories at Gitschin and Sadowa, it is yet not less true that Solferino and Magenta alone made it possible for Prussia to enter upon that defiant policy towards the Court of Vienna, the first results of which have been so startling that they have been, somewhat prematurely perhaps, accepted as its final and enduring fruits. The debt of Italy to Bismark is considerable, indeed: but it may be fairly offset by the debt of Germany to Cavour and to Napoleon. And while the consolidation of Prussia in her new position, and the crystallization around her of the German race, are still in progress, and must still be considered as liable to the haps and mishaps which attend all human schemes and prospects, the consolidation of Italy is substantially an accomplished fact, and, as such, of a larger importance to mankind even than the promising gestation of the German may that is to be.

The "question of Rome," which is still put forward in some quarters as a problem, and a peril for Italy, has, in truth, been resolved by the disappearance of Austria from the Peninsula. It is related of the Papal Nuncio at Vienna that, upon receiving the news of the overwhelming defeat of Marshal Benedek at Sadowa, he exclaimed, "This is a harder blow for us than for you!" and despatched a special messenger at once to Rome with the decisive tidings. And rumor assures us that, ever since the conclusion of the peace between Austria and Italy, Cardinal Antonelli, for years the most implacable and subtlest enemy of Italian unity, has altered completely the tone of his counsels to the Holy Father, and puts himself forward as the champion of a cordial reconciliation between the Vatican and the Court of Florence, and of a strictly Italian future for the Holy See. It is one of the advantages of infallibility that it may make inconsistency not only respectable, but even imposing.

When a Protestant declaimer like Henry Ward Beecher changes his whole view of God's political messages to mankind three times in three weeks, he justly subjects himself to such sarcasm as old Ninean Winzet, the indomitable antagonist of John Knox, poured upon the Scottish priests who went round in a jiffy with the act of Convention, and "whereas at Easter they teached with great appearing zeal, and ministered unto us the sacraments in the Catholic manner, at Whitsunday they had changed their standard to the plain contrary." But the head of a church which stands as the direct representative of the Almighty may accept the providential modifications of things earthly without loss of prestige or sacrifice of principle. A clear perception of this, as well as a masterly forecast of the drift of modern events, may be fairly enough carried to the account of the Emperor Napoleon III when we review his connection with the Roman question in the light of the events which are now so rapidly coming to pass in Italy and at Rome. "In the time of Dante," says Ugo Foscolo, in his famous "Discorso," "in the time of Dante the Church was the slave of France, as to-day she is of Austria."

In these words, which were written forty years ago, and which only began to cease to be true on the day when the soldiers of the French Republic entered Rome and drove the "Triumvirs" before them, we have the ample justification of the policy which France had set on foot towards Rome before Louis Napoleon came to the Presidency, and which Napoleon has prosecuted so tenaciously and so warily up to its now visible and rapidly approaching culmination of triumph. He must be a very irrational or a very ill-informed Italian who, in the retrospect of the last seventeen years, fails to see how utterly fatal to the hopes of Italy would have been the abstinence of France from interference with the ephemeral reign of the Garibaldian triumvirate in the Eternal City. Austria, victorious at Rome as well as at Novara, would have fastened herself not only upon the Papacy, but upon all Italy, with a hold which must have changed the whole subsequent history of our times.

As things now are, the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome leaves Italy free from all peril of foreign complications in her relations with the Papacy. To suppose that in adjusting these relations the Government of Victor Emanuel will forget how delicate and how multifarious are the ties which connect the Papacy with the religious life of Christendom at large, is to suppose that the able and adroit statesmen who have already established their fitness to succeed the great and successful Cavour will suddenly lose, in their hours of triumph, the good sense and the sound judgment which have carried them and their country so brilliantly through the hours of trial.

Whether the Italian capital shall remain at Florence or be transferred to Rome; whether the Pope shall be provided for out of a fund to be raised from the piety of Catholic Christendom, or out of the exchequer of the Italian nation—these are questions of administration and detail out of the settlement of which it is hardly possible that any serious mischief should arise to the cause either of Catholic order or of Italian progress. The vital point in the Roman question was settled when, by the cession of Venetia to Italy, Rome also became Italian. Whatever temporary passions may be excited by, whatever temporary inconveniences may attend, the recognition of this fact by the Roman hierarchy, its inevitable consequences must be speedily reached, and reached to the infinite advantage alike of Italy and of Rome.


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## SPECIAL NOTICES.


DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 22d inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Catharine street from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street, to be built of brick circular in form, and with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street so so much cash paid.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
10 20 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day, the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fraction of a part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of ten per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be entitled to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867 and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, N. E. corner of NINTH and GREEN Streets, on MONDAY, the 5th of November next at 10½ o'clock A. M. and immediately after the adjournment of that meeting an election will be held, at same place, per four managers to serve three years; the election to close at 2 P. M.

A. E. DOUGHERTY,
10 9 tuft 11 5 Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

OCTOBER 9, 1866.

The stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the capital Stock will be increased to $500 000, by subscriptions, payable on or before the 25 h instant.

A number of unallotted shares still remain to be disposed of, applications for which will be received from stockholders and others.

10 16 12t W. B. RHAWN, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. J. Scheetz, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO

Regenerating Extract or Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 15

JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the

NEW YORK MUSEUM,

the Ninetieth Edition of their

FOUR LECTURES,

entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

8 6s No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

FRENCH DRESSING.—THIS IS A superior article for Restoring the Color of Ladies' and Children's Shoes that have been defaced by wear

THAYER & COWPERTHWAIT,

No. 417 COMMERCE Street.

10 18 6t Wholesale Agents.

By the bottle at the principal Retail Shoe Stores.

## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

THE BEST SAFE.

Twenty-Five Years' Experience in New York City.

MARVIN & CO.,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

Always remain Fire-Proof.
Are perfectly Dry.
Ample Testimonials.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street (Masonic Hall),

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

HOUSE SAFES, BANKERS' SAFES, SECOND-HAND SAFES.

Send for Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

5 10 CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS STOVES! 27

THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES

WILL HEAT

Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,

AT

LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.

They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them, at

G. W. LOOMIS',

10 9 1mp No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of

SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,

8 16 No. 12 South SECOND Street.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.

8 15

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 28 18 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. [5 26

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 28 6

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

SAMUEL K. SMYTH,

Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

Where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE of double and triple plate, under the name of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR. 9 22 1m

## COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL

A SPECIALTY.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.

No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,

Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated

RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.

8 25 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,

Successor to W. L. FOULKE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

## SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW UNITED STATES WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4 and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 No. 114 MARKET Street.

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to three feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,

3 6 5 No 102 JONES' Alley

## FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 22 3m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Whosale Grocers.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

5-20s,

7 3-10s,

1881s,

10-40s,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

10 23rp]

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold

August 7.30s,

And Old 5-20s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,

And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

9 26 3m]

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

*BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION*

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. [2 1

WANTED,

NOVEMBER COUPONS,

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID, AT

JAY COOKE & CO'S.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.

10 8 tf

DAVIES & BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK Street,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper, and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

5-20 COUPONS

DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

BANKERS,

9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

THE GREAT MATCH GAME—THE ATHLETICS VICTORIOUS.—The Athletics have at last scored the odds against the Atlantics. Their defeat on Monday last, at Brooklyn, by the Atlantics, added increased interest to the return match played yesterday, at the grounds of the Athletics, Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue. Hundreds of New Yorkers accompanied the club from that city, and during Sunday night and yesterday morning were enthusiastic in the praise of their favorites. As on the previous occasion, when the match was prevented by the crowd at the grounds, betting was indulged in to a great extent, the New Yorkers offering odds. At the ground an immense crowd was in attendance. Inside the enclosure about four thousand persons were provided with seats, while every eminence outside the fence was occupied by the people who were not disposed to pay the dollar entrance fee. Carriages, omnibuses, and vehicles of all descriptions were plentiful, and from these a good view of the play was obtained. It was estimated that about fifteen thousand persons were in and around the enclosure.

As an evidence of the interest felt in the match, it may be stated that the roofs of dwellings a square distant were filled with people. The day was cloudy, and during the morning and afternoon there were indications of a rain storm, but nothing occurred to prevent the game progressing until the eighth inning.

The game commenced a few minutes after 2 o'clock, the Atlantics at the bat, and during the first three innings this club appeared to have the game in their own hands, the Athletics failing to secure more than two, while the Atlantics had a score of nine. In the fourth inning the Athletics began to play in earnest, and at the fifth inning had obtained four ahead of their opponents. This achievement was hailed with immense cheering by the Philadelphians. From this time the Athletics continued steadily to add to their score, making twelve in the sixth inning. On the seventh inning the Atlantics scored two, and had a total of twelve. In the same inning the Athletics made the total of their score thirty-one. At the commencement of the eighth inning the rain began falling, and the umpire, Mr. Boemeisler, called "game," and the play came to an end, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the Philadelphians.

Both clubs played well, but the excellent batting of the Athletics after the third inning secured the victory.

The score was as follows:—

| ATLANTIC. | O. | R. | ATHLETIC. | O | R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pearce, r. f. | 3 | 1 | Kinefelder, 1st b. | 3 | 4 |
| Smith, s. s. | 3 | 1 | McBride, p. | 3 | 4 |
| Start, 1st b. | 2 | 2 | Reach, 2d b. | 0 | 6 |
| Crane, 2d b. | 2 | 2 | Wilkins, s. s. | 2 | 2 |
| Chapman, l. f. | 1 | 2 | C. Gaskill, c. f. | 2 | 2 |
| Galvin, c. f. | 2 | 1 | Docxney, c. | 5 | 2 |
| Pratt, p. | 3 | 1 | Sensenderfer, r. f. | 2 | 4 |
| Ferguson, 3d b. | 2 | 1 | Fisler, l. f. | 0 | 5 |
| Mills, c. | 3 | 1 | Pike, 3d b. | 4 | 2 |
| | 21 | 13 | | 21 | 31 |

INNINGS.

| | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Athletic | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 5 | —31 |
| Atlantic | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | —12 |

Umpire—Mr Boemeisler, Eureka, N. J.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at their rooms, No. 1210 Chesnut street, Peter B. Simons, Esq., President, in the chair. After devotional exercises, an interesting discussion upon temperance took place, and 90 persons were elected members. The annual election for officers took place, and the following gentlemen were chosen:

President, Peter B. Simons; Vice-Presidents, J. Wanamaker, F. Hall, A. M. Burton, E. A. Duy, L. M. Whilldin; Treasurer, T. Tolman; Corresponding Secretary, W. B. Culliss; Recording Secretary, J. M. Hodge; Reg. Secretary, D. B. K. Ludwig.

Managers—Presbyterians, O. S.—J. H Watt, Thomas Marshall, H. N. Thissell, T. E. Harper, Henry Harper, James B. Wilson, H. C. Pollock. Presbyterians, N. S.—E. O. Thompson, N. E. Morgan, G. W. Mears, S. Loag. —— Lincoln, W. G. Crowell, Peter L. Krider, George W. Eddy. Presbyterian Reformed—James Grant. Episcopalians — Theodore Earp, Alexander Sloan, J. Parker. Methodists—George E. Pool, A. J. Groves, Wilbur F. Dawson, Francis Fidler, James Durnell, A. R. Vanhorn, James Develyn, W. T. Rose, V. M. Simons. Baptists—Charles Weidaman, J. Hall Rohrman, William A. Levering, Charles E. Fell, E. M. Bruce, G. Harry Davis, J. A. Stoddart. Moravian—D. M. Warner. Dutch Reformed—H. J. Fox. Congregational — Nelson F. Evans. Disciples of Christ—S. W. Van Culin. Independent—R. H. Hinkley. German Reformed — John Weist. Alexander Holland. United Reformed—William Getty.

FINAL HEARING OF THE RIOTERS.—Before Recorder Eneu yesterday, Joseph Tuackara, Joseph Tatem, John Shaffer, and Samuel Tucker had a hearing on the charge of riot. The accused were arrested on the oath of James Falby, proprietor of a public house at Moyamensing avenue and Federal street, about whose place a riot occurred on the last night of the taking of the extra assessment. The witnesses were Mr. Falby, Jesse Johnson, and others, and the testimony was to the effect that notice had been given to Mr. Falby that his house was to be attacked, and that after 10 o'clock, when the Assessors had closed their books, and he was behind the bar waiting on some customers, a rush was made for the house, and pistols were fired. Some of the persons inside went out the back door for fear of being injured. One of the witnesses testified that Samuel Tucker, who is a policeman, discharged a pistol at the house of Mr. Falby; and Thackara and Tatem were said to be among the crowd from which cries of "Tear the house ont" were heard. Mr. Falby said no pistols were fired from the tavern. Shaffer was seen in the street, but no one could say that he took any part in the attack on the house. He was discharged by the Recorder, but the other defendants were held to bail for their appearance at Court.

IMPORTANT TO OUR BOYS IN BLUE.—The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following decisions in regard to the legal limitations as to the date of commencing pensions:—

First. The sixth section of the act of July 4, 1864, not being inconsistent with the fifth section of the act of July 14, 1862, does not supersede or in any manner modify the provisions of said last-named section.

Second. The thirteenth section of the act of June 6, 1866, reserves and keeps in force the provisions of the sixth section of the act of June 4, 1864. All invalid pensions applied for more than a year after the discharge of the officer or soldier, and less than three years after such discharge, must commence from the date of filing the application. This applies only to invalid claims. Invalid and all other pensions applied for more than three years after the death or discharge of the officer or soldier will commence from the date of filing the last testimony by the party prosecuting such claim.

DISHONEST DOMESTICS.—Frederica Prince, a domestic for the past eighteen months in the employment of Mr. M. Goldman, No. 1703 Green street, had a hearing yesterday at the Central Station, charged with having been engaged in a series of depredations; and a female domestic in the same family testified that Frederica had carried off butter, eggs, potatoes, flour, and various other articles from the larder, and that she had also helped herself to considerable wine which Mr. Goldman had brought from Germany. She was held for trial.

AN INTERESTING PRESENTATION AT THE "CONTINENTAL."—Last evening a number of leading merchants, manufacturers, and citizens of Philadelphia, presented to Mr. J. E. Kingsley, proprietor of the Continental Hotel, a handsome and valuable service of silver, as a compliment to a public-spirited and intelligent citizen, who has shown much interest in the good name and reputation of Philadelphia. Mr. Kingsley certainly merited this spontaneous and becoming testimonial. After the presentation the company sat down to an elegant entertainment, which was followed by speech-making, etc.

LIGHT FINGERED.—Sarah Green has not got the proper idea of the difference between *meum* and *tuum*, and got into a peck of trouble yesterday on that account. She sauntered into a dry goods store, and slily slipped a couple of pieces of velvet ribbon into her pocket. She thought herself unobserved, but a sharp-eyed clerk was watching her movements from the rear of the store. He at once judged her business, and slipping out to the sidewalk, informed Officer Alexander of Sarah's strange conduct. The policeman entered the store, arrested the defendant, and upon searching her the stolen property was recovered in a pillow-case, which was sewed to the inside of her dress. Through an opening in her skirt she could drop the articles into the pillow-case. Sarah is undoubtedly an old hand at the business. She was committed in default of $1500 bail by Recorder Eneu.

A YOUNG INGRATE.—A short time since a boy, poorly clad, called at the Sailors' Home in South Front street, and claimed charity. He was received into the home and supplied with clothes, and after a while a place in the country was obtained for him, to which he was to go on Saturday last. Previous to the time fixed for his departure he discovered where a lot of valuables were stored, and he made off with about $300 worth of jewelry, watches, gold pencils, etc. The boy said he belonged to English's creek, N. J.

ACCIDENTS.—John Thompson, fifty years old, employed at Weaver & Volkmar's furnace factory, had both of his wrists severely cut yesterday, by falling when he had his arms full of furnace plates. He resides at No. 416 Queen street.

Richard Grissam, eleven years old, was thrown off a coal train yesterday, at Broad and Callowhill streets, and had both his legs injured. He was removed to the hospital.

MUZZLING THE MUSIC.—By order of the Mayor several street musicians were arrested yesterday on Chesnut street, and taken to the lock-up for a hearing. As the object was to put a stop to the playing of organs, harps, and other instruments upon the streets, the perambulating musicians were cautioned and discharged.

WATER FOR KENSINGTON.—The work of connecting the Kensington Reservoir with the one at Corinthian avenue has been completed, and the citizens of the old district of Kensington will now receive a supply of Schuylkill water. The pumps at the Kensington Works have been stopped.

DEATH OF A POLICE SERGEANT.—Silas Holden, Sergeant of Police of the Fifteenth District, died yesterday afternoon, of cholera.

## AMUSEMENTS.


MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
BATEMAN CONCERTS
SECOND CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
TUESDAY EVENING, October 23.
PROGRAMME.
M'me PAREPA will sing Cavatina, "O'Luce," from Linda: Duo, "Parigi o Cara," from Traviata; Ballad, "Five o'clock in the Morning," and Quartuor, from Don Pasquale
Signor BRIGNOLI will sing Romanza, "La mia Letizia," from Lombardi; Romanza "Spirito gentil," from La Favorita, and the Duo and Quartuor with M'me Parepa.
Signor FERRANTI will sing Cavatina, "Don Magnifico;" Duo, "Il Segreto," from Cenerentola, and the Quartuor.
Signor FORTUNA will sing Romanza, "Evi tu," from Ballo in Maschera; the Duo and Quartuor.
Mr. S. B. MILLS will play Rhapsodie Hongroise, by Liszt; Tarantelle, No. 2, by Mills, and the Duo with violin.
Mr. CARL ROSA will play Fantasia, Caprice, by Vieuxtemps, Carnival de Venice, and Duo Sonata, by Beethoven.
CONDUCTOR.....Mr J. L. HATTON
The Grand Piano used at these Concerts is from the celebrated manufactory of STEINWAY & SONS, New York.
Doors open at a quarter past 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, October 24, Third Concert
THURSDAY, October 25, Fourth Concert
FRIDAY, October 26, last Concert in Philadelphia
Reserved Seats for any of the above Concerts may be had at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, daily, from 9 A M to 5 P. M. 1t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
THIS EVENING.
The Management has the pleasure to announce that this evening, and
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
will be presented the
LATEST NEW YORK SUCCESS,
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
A copy of the
ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT
of this piece was purchased last August from
LESTER WALLACK, Esq.,
OF WALLACK'S THEATRE, NEW YORK,
and its production, owing to the rapid succession of first-class stars, has been delayed until the present time. It will be presented, as at Wallack's Theatre, with every attention to detail and a
MOST EFFECTIVE AND POWERFUL CAST.
THE NEW COMEDY,
by Benjamin Webster Jr., Esq., from the French of Victorien Sardou entitled
THE FAST FAMILY.
Clotilde (the friend of the family).....Miss Josie Orton
Monsieur Didier.....Mr. G. H. Clarke
Monsieur Benoiton.....Mr. F. F. Mackay
M. le Vicomte de Champrose.....Mr. J. W. Jennings
Monsieur Formichel.....Mr. M Woolf
Prudent Formichel (his son).....Mr. W. Lennox
Francois.....Mr H Wilson
Blanche Didier.....Miss L. Cooper
Rose Benoiton.....Miss C. Jefferson
Adolphine (a reservation).....Miss H. A. Perry
THURSDAY EVENING, October 25,
FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY,
after a long and careful preparation, of
JANET PRIDE,
By DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 27,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
REPRODUCTION OF THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS THE RICH WIDOW.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
the great Play, in four acts of
THE FAST FAMILY,
with new scenery and great cast, including
MRS. JOHN DREW AS THE RICH WIDOW.
After which, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.
In Rehearsal, "WOMEN WILL TALK."
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½ o'clock.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, October 23,
EIGHTH NIGHT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
SHAKESPEARE'S OTHELLO,
with several new and beautiful scenes.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
in his unapproachable impersonation of
OTHELLO.
Miss Susan Denin as.....Emilia
Mr J. B Roberts as.....Iago
Mr. Barton Hill as.....Cassio
WEDNESDAY—EDWIN BOOTH as the STRANGER.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—GREAT SUCCESS OF KATE FISHER.
Return from Europe of
EL NINO EDDIE.
EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE
MAZEPPA. MAZEPPA. [10 22 4t

CITY MUSEUM.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE PUBLIC
The Management, finding it impossible to complete the extensive alterations contemplated by them in time for the opening, as advertised, and being determined to make this Temple of the Drama a popular resort for the families of our city, where the most fastidious shall not have occasion to find fault, and, likewise, not wishing to make promises which cannot be fulfilled, respectfully announces that the
INAUGURATION NIGHT
IS POSTPONED
UNTIL
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27,
When it will
POSITIVELY OPEN
With one of the
BEST COMPANIES IN THE COUNTRY,
And a
MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
ROBERT JONES,
10 20 6t Stage Manager.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 20 2m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 15

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$3 00
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For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 2m Professors BIL EBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1021 WALNUT Street.
5 29 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.


## PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1866.

Proposals for building a large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Major-General S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New York

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October instant, at noon, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, in the amount of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified of the same.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
10 12 t30 Brevet Major-General.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

ARMY BLANKETS.—
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 1866.

Will be offered for sale at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.,

FIFTY THOUSAND (MORE OR LESS) UNITED STATES ARMY BLANKETS,

new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, and at this office.

ALSO,

5193 pairs BUCKSKIN GLOVES,
2649 " WOOLLEN MITTENS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after the purchase.

The Blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster General,
10 22 12t Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.


THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION: Heroic, Patriotic, Romantic, Humorous, and Tragical.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, and will not get embodied in romance and poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos, of the war.

This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the solid era, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.

The volume is profusely illustrated with over 300 engravings by the first artists, which are really beautiful; worthy of examination as specimens of the art. Many of them are set into the body of the text, after the popular style of Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. The book's contents include reminiscences of camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac, siege, and battle-field adventures; thrilling tears of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures, etc., etc.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history are skilfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

This work sells itself. The people are tired of dry details and partisan works, and want something humorous, romantic, and startling. Our agents are making from $100 to $200 per month, clear of all expenses. Send for circulars giving full particulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion.

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As this is the only All-rail Route between Philadelphia and the South, it commends itself at once to the favorable consideration of Shippers. Cars will be run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg, Virginia, without breaking bulk, and the entire arrangements are such as will secure speedy transit and prompt delivery to all Southern and Southwestern points.

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MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.
SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.
PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.
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WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of character, with advice on business health, education etc., given daily, by
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9 1 stuth3mrp at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 6 5 6m


## CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Purchase of a Messuage and Lot of Ground in the Twenty-fifth School Section.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to examine the title to all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the two-story stone mansion house thereon erected, situate in the late District of Richmond, now the Twenty-fifth Ward of the said city of Philadelphia, beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the southeast side of the Frankford road and the northeast side of Somerset street; thence southeastwardly along the side of the said Somerset street one hundred and ninety-nine feet four inches and three-eighths to a twenty feet wide street, laid out and opened for public use by John Rice, called Coral street; thence northwestwardly along said Coral street one hundred and forty-six feet six inches to the southwest side of Rush street; thence northwestwardly along the said Rush street one hundred and eighty-seven feet ten inches and a quarter to the southeastwardly side of the said Frankford road; thence southwestwardly along the same ninety feet and one-quarter of an inch to an angle or bend in the said road, and thence still along the said road fifty-six feet eleven inches and one-eighth of an inch to the place of beginning; and if he approve of the same, to have a conveyance prepared to the city of Philadelphia of said lot of ground and premises in fee the consideration thereof to be the payment of an annual ground-rent or sum of seven hundred and twenty dollars to be charged thereon.

Section 2. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of the city of Philadelphia to such deeds as may be necessary to reserve the ground rent aforesaid to the grantor or grantors of said lot of ground and premises.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Police Department for the Year 1866.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council's of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to transfer the sum of two thousand and fifty-four dollars of the appropriation made to the Police Department for the year 1866, as follows:—

From Item 3. Salaries of High Constables, etc., Nineteen hundred dollars to the following items, viz.:—

To Item 4. Salaries of Policemen, Three hundred dollars.

To Item 9. Meals and Medical Attendance, Three hundred and fifty dollars.

To Item 12. Stoves and Heaters, etc., One hundred dollars.

To Item 14 Incidental Expenses, Two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Item 15. Stationery and Printing, Two hundred dollars.

To Item 17. Arrest and Conviction of Offenders, One hundred and fifty dollars.

To Item 18. Expenses in Procuring Evidence, One hundred dollars.

To Item 13. Fuel, Four hundred and fifty dollars.

From Item 11. Buttons, etc., to Item 13, Fuel, One hundred dollars.

From Item 19. Taking up Dogs, to Item 7, Cleansing Station Houses, Fifty-four dollars.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council,

Approved this twentieth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Release a Certain Property of George B. Bains from the lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to release from the lien of a judgment entered on the official bond of Nathan Sporing, Commissioner of Highways (D. C. D. S. B., March T., 1866, No. 490), the following described property of the said George B. Bains, that is to say:—A messuage and lot of ground on the west side of Franklin street in the Thirteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at the distance of two hundred and seventy-five feet three and three-eighths inches north of Brown street, thence extending westward at right angles to said Franklin street one hundred and twelve feet nine inches, thence northward parallel with Franklin street twenty-eight feet eight and one-eighth inches, thence eastward at right angles with Franklin street thirty-four feet nine and three-eighths inches, thence southward ten feet ten and one-half inches, thence eastward at right angles to Franklin street seventy-nine feet one and three-quarter inches to the west side of said Franklin street, and thence southward along Franklin street eighteen feet to the place of beginning: Provided, His co-surety consent thereto; and provided further, that the said George B. Bains shall pay to the City Solicitor, for the use of the city, the sum of ten dollars, to defray the expenses incurred in the publication of this resolution.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twentieth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
Making a Certain Transfer in the Appropriation to the Department of Surveys for the Year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfer in the appropriation to the Department of Surveys for the year 1866, viz.:—From Item 11, for new surveys and work that may be ordered, the sum of three hundred ($300) dollars to Item 4, for advertising, etc.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twentieth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

A SUPPLEMENT
To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to make an Appropriation to the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings, for the year 1866," approved December 26, 1865.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the further sum of three thousand six hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to Item 5 (for cleaning docks) of an ordinance to make an appropriation to the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings for the year 1866, approved December 26, 1865.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twentieth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Tramwaying of Rhoads street, in the Fifteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to tramway Rhoads street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street, in the Fifteenth Ward: and if the cartway is wider than is necessary for a single track, he is authorized to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twentieth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

## CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Approving the Sureties of George D. Freas, Supervisor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Alfred C. Harmer and Melville H. Freas are hereby approved as the sureties of George D. Freas, Supervisor of the Twenty-second Ward; and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare bonds, with warrants of attorney, for said parties to execute, and to have judgment entered thereon. And further, to file agreements of record that the lien of the judgment entered in pursuance of said warrant of attorney shall only operate against the respective properties submitted by the said sureties—that is to say, the lien of the judgment against Alfred C. Harmer shall only operate on and against the following described premises, viz.:—Lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate at the corner of Chew street and Shoemaker lane, in the Twenty-second Ward; and that the lien of the judgment against Melville H. Freas shall only operate on and against the following described premises, viz.:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on Mechanic street, in the Twenty-second Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twentieth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Repairing of Webster and Francis streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair Webster street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, and Francis street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and Edsworth and Washington streets, in the Second Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twentieth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

## ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Rolling, Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

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ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

CUTLERY.

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A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
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Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 10 20 1§1


## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of POTTER & PAGE.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Trustees, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 31, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of WILLIAM F. JUDSON, Esq., No. 709 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. (10 20 5t*) W. D. BAKER, Auditor.


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FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.
Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.
This machine is guaranteed not to get out of order and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O,
Send for Pamphlet 9 5

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No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELI

# Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1866.


### Some Figures of the Election.

THE election returns from all the counties of the State have at last been officially received, and General John W. Geary's majority for Governor is 17,135 votes. As figures cannot lie, it is well for us to see what they teach. The aggregate vote in the State was the largest ever polled. The following are the totals for the last three years:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1864 | 572,707 |
| 1865 | 454,263 |
| 1866 | 596,851 |

The election of 1865 is no test whatever, as but little interest was taken in the result, and but a very slight vote was polled. Let us then, compare it with the vote of 1864. At that time the majority for Mr. Lincoln was 20,075. If this vote had been the unfettered utterances of opinion, without the influence of the Administration having been brought to bear, we would have lost 2940 votes. But at that time all the influence of the Administration was in our favor; all the deserters, skulkers, and cowards were hiding away to escape the draft; all the ignorant foreigners were refusing naturalization for fear of conscription; and with all these influences in our favor, we only had 2940 votes more than we have now. Yet at the last election every cause which conspired to give us victory in 1864, now was equally potent to secure our defeat. All the offices were against us, all deserters were disposed to aid the Democracy, and what was still more noticable, all the foreigners have been naturalized and are voting the Democratic ticket.

Let us look at the gains in the Democratic vote in some of the strongholds of the conservatives. Berks gave in 1864 19,976, in 1866 20,409; increase, 533—of which, Republican, gain 511; Democratic gain 22. And this, too, in the home of Heister Clymer! Luzerne, in 1864, gave a total of 17,690; while in 1866 she rolled up the amazing total of 21,010. Two-thirds of these new votes were Democratic—rather a large increase for an inland county in two years. Northampton in 1864, 10,670; in 1866, 10,749; of which the Republicans, despite the most frantic efforts of the Democracy, gained 133, while their opponents lost 74 votes. These results in these Democratic strongholds have been achieved in spite of vast naturalizations, and are glorious achievements for our party, while all the fortresses of the radicals have held their own, if we except Philadelphia and a small loss in Allegheny.

We have already stated the causes which conspired to cause our loss in our city, while in Pittsburg our loss was so small as to be merely due to the fluctuations of popular opinion. In view of all these difficulties we have done nobly. We have a good working majority of 17,000, and that is all that a party could desire. And so long as we can maintain our own, we need not fear that those whom we have defeated on the field of battle, and have again beaten at the ballot, can recover power with the consent of the Keystone State.

### The Athletics the Victors.

YESTERDAY the second match between the Athletics and Atlantic Base Ball Clubs for the championship of America came off in our city, and resulted in the overwhelming success of the Philadelphia Club. We are heartily glad that such was the result, not because of any personal partiality for the victors, but because the conduct of the New Yorkers who accompanied the Atlantics, and also of the crowd who witnessed the contest in Brooklyn, made it the struggle, not of two clubs, but of two cities. They boasted that New York was invincible in base ball, as in everything else, and offered fabulous odds in favor of the Athletics. But their happiness was turned to grief, and their joy to heaviness when the contest progressed yesterday, and the game terminated in a most overwhelming defeat. It was hardly a defeat; it was a rout.

No one had cause to complain of any mismanagement yesterday. Everything worked like machinery. There was no crush, no breaking of ropes, no fights, and no open betting. Too much credit cannot be given to the Athletic Club for their admirable arrangements.

With this match we hope the epidemic of base ball will subside, at least for this season. We have too often expressed our views on the excess to which that healthy game is carried to need to repeat them now. If indulged in moderately, it is of advantage to all. If, however, it is indulged in to the excess to which it has of late been carried, it ceases to be a recreation, and becomes a dissipation. Let the players see to it that they do not place their favorite sport among the abandoned games, each of which has had its day, and died.

### Cholera Mortality.

"THE number of deaths from cholera in St. Louis, during the rage of the epidemic, from about the 1st of August to the latter part of September, was over 3500."

—An equal ratio of mortality in this city would have resulted in 14,000 deaths, calling our population 800,000.

ANOTHER survivor of the *Evening Star* disaster has arrived at Savannah. He tells a horrible tale of suffering and death on the part of his companions. The details will be found on our first page.

### A Financial Phenomenon and its Cause.

THE United States Five-twenties, although all issued within two months of each other, and all guaranteed by the same authority, and bearing the same interest, differ widely in the prices they bring in our market. The old Five-twenties are five and a half per cent. higher than the Five twenties of July. This is an extraordinary phenemenon. The only real difference between the two is found in the fact that the interest on the one occurs sixty days earlier than that of the other; but this would not, under ordinary circumstances, cause any perceptible reduction in the prices they would bring. What, then, is the cause? It is found in the stupidity of the British capitalists. We have often heard of the dulness of John Bull, but never have we seen such a striking exemplification as is found in his course in regard to the Five-twenties.

When the first issue appeared, they were sent abroad, and the advantages of an investment laid before the 'Change. The intelligence of the moneyed men was sufficient to enable them to appreciate the inducement, and they bought up the Five-twenties. When, however, the new issues appeared, with a strange perversity they would not touch them; and to this day, the only form of Government securities known abroad are the first Five-twenties. The consequence is, that the foreign demand is absorbing all the former in our domestic market, and they are at a premium of 5½ per cent. over their brethren of equal value. When all the first issue is abandoned, we suppose that the later notes will be accepted, and all thus be gradually placed on the London 'Change and the Paris Bourse.

The argument clearly to be deduced from this phenomenon is that we ought to have at once a funded debt—that all our varied loans be reduced to a common form. When that is done, they can reach the brains of British capitalists. But as long as there is any variety, they must fail to be freely received abroad. Secretary McCulloch has already declared his desire that some steps should be taken to secure this end. He is an able financier, and well fitted to carry out the plan.

### Political Equality and Social Equality.

THERE never was a greater fallacy than that which maintains that political equality implies social equality. Political equality is simply equality before the law, and consists in the enjoyment of equal political rights. Social equality, on the contrary, has no reference whatever to rights. It has no common standard by which all can be measured. It depends upon a thousand different things, such as wealth, education, culture, character, and the like. Political equality prevails among all our white citizens, but there is no such thing as a general social equality among them. Because men vote at the same polls, or even vote the same ticket, they have not, therefore, a right to intrude themselves upon each other socially. The two things are totally distinct, and are only confounded by those who desire, through an unfounded prejudice, to defraud certain classes of their political rights.

IN the special election in seven counties in Tennessee for members of the Legislature, the radicals have gained three.

THE number of Southern newspapers which support the Constitutional amendment has largely increased of late.

A DESTRUCTIVE gale prevailed last evening from Buffalo to St. Louis. In Chicago and St. Louis considerable damage was done.

THE official returns in Indiana make the Republican majority 14,000.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


MUJAVIRO.—IT IS VERY SELDOM we meet with any description of perfume which so entirely comes up to the notion of the public as does the perfume above mentioned.—*N. O. True Delta.*

The new perfume for the handkerchief is something *peculiarly* delicate and delicious. For sale by all the principal druggists.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.* 7 16 6m

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 3400 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 737 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country. 7 30 6m6p JOY, COE & CO.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—PHILADELPHIA October 23, 1866. NOTICE.—Holders of THIRTY COUPONS, and upwards in number of United States Loan due November 1, 1866, are requested to present the same at this office for examination and count. Checks will be ready for the amount so presented on the morning of the 1st proximo. C. McKIBBIN'S. 10 23 3t Assistant Treasury United States.

WESTERN OIL COMPANY, OFFICE No. 325 WALNUT Street.—The annual meeting of Stockholders will be held on FRIDAY, October 26, 1866, at 4 P. M. 10 23 tuth2t* JOHN H. WYLE, Secretary.

$10,000 AND $5000.—SEVERAL SUMS of these amounts to invest upon Mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, Conveyancer, 10 23 3t* No. 51 North SIXTH Street.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES. Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 24 3m

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS. WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED. The Latest London and Paris Styles. INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved. WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of FINE STATIONERY R. HOSKINS & CO., STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS, 28 6m rp No. 913 ARCH Street

FALL STYLE HATS. THEO. H. M'CALLA, Hat and Cap Emporium, 9 12 mdp No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT. FOR RENT. A VALUABLE STORE, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET, In the National Bank of the Republic Building. 9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS FOR RENT IN THE National Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (30x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character. Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

FOR SALE.—ALL THAT VALUABLE three-story BRICK BUILDING, and lot of ground, situated on the west side of Delaware avenue, below Callowhill street, containing in front on Delaware avenue 75 feet, and extending in depth 155 feet to Water street. Two fronts. Also, a large and valuable WHARF connected with the above, containing in front on Delaware avenue 75 feet and extending in depth 289 feet, with depth of water for the largest class vessels. For terms and further description apply on the premises, up-stairs. 10 18 tuths1m

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Walnut street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed. C. M. S. LESLIE. 10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

WEST WALNUT STREET.—FOR SALE, at cost, one of the most elegant Brown-stone Mansions, superbly finished and frescoed. Also, part of the furniture. S. KINGSTON McCAY, 10 20 6t4p* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE COMMODIOUS Mansion, opposite Logan Square, containing over twenty rooms, beautifully situated. Terms accommodating. Address "Box 1208 Philadelphia P. O." 10 20 3t*

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row West TWENTY-FIRST Street, at 18,000 22,000, and $28,000. Also, a superior medium size House No 2116 ARCH St 9 25 1mrp*

WOOLLEN MILL AND MACHINERY FOR sale.—The undersigned offers for sale the substantial Brick Factory owned by him in James street, South Ward, Chester, containing two sets of Woollen Machinery (Jenks' make), 48 inch Cards, and 38 looms in first rate condition, Corliss Engine, and superior Boiler (new). For particulars address 10 2 stuth6* SAMUEL ECCLES, Jr., Chester.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Several Choice lots in Mount Moriah Cemetery. Apply to J. M. HALL, Undertaker, 10 20 3trp No. 1539 VINE Street.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOODWILL AND Fixtures of a Photograph Establishment, No. 814 CHESNUT Street. Apply at No. 945 RIDGE Avenue. [10 23 tuth3t*

TO RENT TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, TWO splendid unfurnished Rooms at No. 1111 WALNUT Street. 11 4p*

EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL, EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL, EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL, S.E. Cor. SECOND and MARKET, PHILADELPHIA. CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS. Department for Custom Work. Agents for Oiled Clothing. EDWARDS & LAWRENCE. 10 23 tuths2m1p

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS. A LARGE STOCK OF Fresh and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables, IN TIN AND GLASS. FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT. 8 14 3p5

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles. Special attention is invited. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., 10 4 thstu4p Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY IN A RETAIL dry goods store (Dress stock). Address HOMER, this office. 10 23 3t*

BLACK GOODS FOR DRESSES. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL STOCK OF BLACK GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

BLACK IRISH POPLINS OF PIM BROTHERS MANUFACTURE, in three qualities.
BLACK FRENCH POPLINS.
BLACK SILK RIBBED POPLINS.
BLACK POPLINS, Heavy Cord.
BLACK CORDED POPLINS, of very superior quality, best ever imported, our own ordering.
BLACK BAREITZ.
BLACK CASHMERE POPLINS.
BLACK ALL-WOOL REP POPLINS.
BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS.
BLACK VICTORIA CORDS.
BLACK TAMISSE CLOTHS.
BLACK BOMBAZINES.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOES.
BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.
10 23 tuth2t4p

CURWEN STODDART & BRO. HEAVY 6-4 SWISS BUCKSKIN, SUITABLE FOR SACK COATS, PANTS, AND SUITINGS, AT $2·50 PER YARD. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., 10 23 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

OPERA. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, OPENED THIS MORNING FRESH NOVELTIES IN OPERA AND EVENING CLOAKS. ALSO, FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS Of the latest Styles.

N. B.—Cloths by the Yard.
White and Black Astrachan Cloths.
White and Colored Chinchillas.
White and Colored Beavers.
White and Scarlet Cloths.
Real Velvet Beavers, in Blacks, finest ever imported.

Novelties in Fancy Cloths or Misses' and Children's Cloaks. [10 23 tuth2t4p

ASTRACHAN CLOAKINGS AT $3·50, FROM AUCTION. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., 10 23 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

FOR THE OPERA. JUST RECEIVED BY JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO., No. 822 CHESNUT St., AN ASSORTMENT OF REALLY FINE OPERA GLASSES, Made expressly to their order, by BARDOU, OF PARIS. Also, a very large supply of PARIS FANS New designs, prepared especially for their Sales. 10 9 tuths4p t12 25

BRIDAL GIFTS. AN UNUSUALLY LARGE VARIETY OF SILVER MANUFACTURES, Embracing the most ELEGANT and UNIQUE ARTICLES for the Table, designed expressly for WEDDING GIFTS. And arranged in single pieces and tasteful combinations ALSO EXQUISITE Cut Glass and Bisque Wares. JAMES F. CALDWELL & CO., No. 822 CHESNUT ST. 10 9 tuths8p t12 25

CANTON GINGER. Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup, OF THE FINEST QUALITY. FOR SALE BY JAMES R. WEBB, 8 14 5 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

CHARLES E. KELLY, No 122 S. ELEVENTH STREET, Has a large and complete assortment, at OLD PRICES, of LACES AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES AND SETS, WHITE GOODS AND VEILS, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN HDKFS' LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS 10 2 6trp*

A DESIRABLE HOME SECURITY. WE OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CONNECTING RAILROAD CO., AT THE LOW RATE OF 93½, FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

These Bonds, both Principal and Interest, are Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Interest Payable Semi-Annually, Clear of State Tax.

For full particulars in regard to the above Security, apply to DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South THIRD St. 10 16 tf4p

FINE OPERA GLASSES. PEARL, RUSSIA LEATHER, MOROCCO, JAPANNED AND FANCY CASES, OF THE BEST MAKES. Imported and for sale by WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER, 10 16 tuths6trp No. 728 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FINE OPERA GLASSES IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 10 18 tf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris. Imported and for sale only by C. W. A. TRUMPLER, 10 2 1m4p Seventh and Chesnut streets

REMOVED. THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, Have Removed from No. 226 WALNUT Street, to No. 108 S. FOURTH Street. Where they are now prepared with increased facilities to do a general Insurance business. Capital and surplus, $754 000. [10 19 6t4p

S. HENRY KENNEDY, President. FRANK D. BARNUM, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 13, N. R. NEW YORK, PUNCTUALLY AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. The favorite side-wheel steamships ALABAMA.....LIMEBURNER, Commander SAN SALVADOR.....ATKINS, Commander Through tickets and bills of lading to all points. Elegant passenger accommodations. HARRISON & ALLEN, 10 19 4p No 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

STAR LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, Next York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

MORNING STAR.....On Saturday, October 20
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday, October 24
HAVANA.....On Saturday, October 27
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday, October 31

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President. 10 19 1m4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES, SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$13
SAVANNAH cabin..... 25 Second class..... 13

Every SATURDAY, Star line for NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$28
First cabin.. 60 Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 28

With unsurpassed accommodations to either class. For freight or passage apply to ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO., 10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR LONDON DIRECT—THE magnificent steamship "WILLIAM PENN," 3000 tons burden, Captain BILLINGS, will be despatched from New York, October 27, 1866 punctually. For passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, New York, or at Adams Express Company. 10 23 3t No. 320 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. The steamer SUSAN Captain Vanderveer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 25th inst. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 10 22 3t No. 132 S. WHARVES.

NOW OPEN. PARIS CLOAKS. EXCLUSIVE STYLES, (WHICH WILL NOT BE COPIED), IN GREAT VARIETY OF MATERIAL AND DESIGN ALSO, PARIS STYLE CLOAKS, OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, IN GREAT ABUNDANCE. NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS IN GREAT VARIETY. ALSO SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC., FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS. AND CUT IN ANY LENGTH. J. W. PROCTOR & CO., 10 17 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

NOW OPEN, FURS OF ALL NATIONS. RUSSIAN SABLE FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS, FINE DARK MINK SABLES, ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA, DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, PERSIAN LAMB, ASTRACAN, ETC. ETC. For Ladies, Misses, and Children. J. W. PROCTOR & CO., 10 17 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS. The cheapest Cloak Store in the city. Small profits and quick sales. THE OLD STAND, WATKINS', NINTH and CHERRY Streets. SEE THE PRICES. Waterproof Cloaks, only $5. Waterproof Cloaks, only $5. Waterproof Cloaks only $5. Heavy Beaver Sacques trimmed, $6 50. Heavy Beaver Basques trimmed, $6 50. The old Original Cheapest Cloak Store in the city. DAVID WATKINS, No. 131 N. NINTH Street, N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY. The Ridge Avenue and Union Line Cars pass the Store every two minutes 10 2 tuths2m

RICH, RARE AND RELIABLE FURS. Hudson's Bay Sable Muffs, Collars and Berthas. Fine Sable Mink Muffs, Collars and Berthas. Siberian Squirrel Muffs, Collars and Berthas. Real Royal Ermine Muffs, Collars and Berthas Children's Sets in every variety of Furs. An immense saving in price by applying for an early selection at the CLOAK, MANTILLA, AND FUR EMPORIUM, No. 14 S. SECOND Street, six doors below Market. 9 29 tuth3m] CHAS. LEWISSON.

JUST RECEIVED, French Opera Bonnets, REAL NOVELTIES. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT ST. 1 2m rp

WEYL & ROSENHEIM, No. 726 CHESNUT Street, OPEN THIS DAY A splendid assortment of Felt and Silk Hats for Ladies and Children All the newest shapes at very low prices. Willow Ostrich, and Pheasant Plumes Brown Drab, White, and Garnet Bonnet Velvets. Royal Velvets, Uncut Velvets, Gros d'Afriques, Frosted Velvets. The same goods in every other shade of color. Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Paris Ornaments, Fine French Flowers, French and New York Hat and Bonnet Frames, Laces, Illusions—all at the very lowest market prices. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Country orders promptly attended to. Give us a call. WEYL & ROSENHEIM, 10 5 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready 9 20 6m

BONNET OPENING. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, E. P. CILL & CO., 10 1 1m NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street. Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18 6

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—The undersigned is regularly licensed by the United States Government to collect the Extra Bounties and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement. Call on or address GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third, 10 23 1m Philadelphia.

### AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL FUND HALL—BATEMAN CONCERTS.—Parepa, *prima donna assoluta;* Brignoli, *primo tenor;* Ferranti and Fortuna, *bassi;* S. B. Mills, pianist; Carl Rosa, violinist; J. S. Hutton, conductor. See programme elsewhere.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Fast Family.* Miss Josie Orton, Messrs. George H. Clarke, F. F. Mackay, Jennings, Woolf, Lennox, Misses C. Jefferson, Katie Baker, Lizzie Cooper, Clara Reed, Mrs. H. A. Perry, and others. On Thursday evening, first time here, Boucicault's *Janet Pride.*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Othello.* Mr. Edwin Booth in the title role. Miss Susan Denin, Mr. J. B. Roberts, Mr. Barton Hill, Miss Annie Graham, and others.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—*Mazeppa.* Miss Kate Fisher and the entire company. El Nino Eddie on the tight-rope, etc.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*The Fast Family.* Mrs. John Drew and the entire stock company. Afterpiece, *Sarah's Young Man.*

CARNCROSS & DIXEY give the *Base-Ball Match, Fenian Raiders, Spectre's Frolic,* and other good things.

CITY MUSEUM.—Opening night, next Saturday, 27th instant. Marietta Ravel in the *French Spy.*

VALER'S WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. Appelbaum, the favorite tenor, will sing every evening with Miss Agnes Sutherland.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

GREAT SANITARY MEASURE.—In all large cities there is more or less sickness caused by the presence of slaughter-houses in their midst, unless special precautions are taken to locate them in out-of-the-way places, beyond the reach of the thickly settled portions. Not only this, but the danger of driving heated, excited, and frenzied cattle through the densely crowded streets of a city entails danger from which they ought to be defended. In spite of the general go-a-headativeness of the American people, we are behind the Old World in the measures that are taken to guard against the above evils. The authorities of Paris many years since took the matter into serious consideration. The result was the establishment of "abattoirs," being large slaughter-houses, outside the city limits, where all butchers are compelled to pursue their avocations. They are arranged with every convenience for keeping and slaughtering animals, and by a plentiful supply of pure water, and an efficient system of sewerage, stench-traps, etc., under the direction of the authorities, are kept clean and wholesome.

In our neighboring city of New York the initial steps have been taken to introduce those great sanitary measures into this country. The formal opening of the immense abattoir at Communipaw, opposite and near that city, was made on Tuesday last, about one thousand five hundred guests being present, a majority of whom were butchers of the city of New York. The establishment consists of sixteen distinct buildings, with a sufficient number of spacious feed and sale pens adjoining, and with all necessary or desirable appurtenances for conveying, feeding, and making comfortable, and finally slaughtering cattle, sheep, and hogs. There is an unloading platform, store-houses for hogs and sheep, and a slaughter-house 360 feet long by 90 feet wide, and two stories high.

The first floor is for the slaughter of cattle only. It contains thirty-two close pens, between each two of which there is a gut-room, where the entrails of the slaughtered animals are cleansed. The close pens open into the body of the house, and out of them the cattle are "roped," then killed, then hung up, all by steam power. The cattle are not slaughtered in the usual way, by knocking them on the head. They are hoisted by the hind legs, and while they are thus hung they are struck. There are also ample arrangements for the curing of hides on the ground, of which many dealers will doubtless avail themselves. Sixty feet of the southern end of the building are devoted to "rendering" purposes. There are also two steam pumps, one for feeding the boiler, and the other for distributing the water in various directions about the building, so arranged that if at any time the supply of fresh water should fail, it will be easy to fall back upon the salt water, which flows up to and under the building. There are also two large boilers to supply steam for "rendering" purposes, and to work the engines and pumps. Steam is always kept up, and, at a moment's notice, the pumps can be set at work.

At the north end of the building is a large ice-house, ninety feet long, forty feet wide, and three stories high (rising one story above the main building), in which meat may be preserved in hot weather. The slaughtering capacity of this building is estimated at 1200 head of cattle in an ordinary working day of ten hours, and of course, when necessary, this capacity can be doubled by employing a fresh set of hands, and working night as well as day. The second story of the slaughter-house is set apart for the slaughter of hogs only, with hanging accommodations for 6000 dead animals. The sheep slaughter-house is twenty-five feet long by forty-five feet wide, and two stories high, and in it can be "handled," in a working day of ten hours, upward of 3000 sheep. The company have already made arrangements by which two hundred tons or more of meat can be daily transported to New York, and distributed among the various markets.

On account of their economy, safety, and convenience, we have no doubt of the ultimate adoption of abattoirs in all our large cities.

THE EIGHTH STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—There are numerous improvements which from want of space we are unable to particularize. To describe the wonderful progress that has been made during the last year or two, would take a volume.

At No. 9 there has been a considerable improvement in the appearance of the building. Taking advantage of the slack season during the summer months, the proprietors have thoroughly renovated their establishment. The old granite part, with its heavy massive pillars, has been torn out and replaced by the light and airy modern iron, and French plate glass. The effect produced is almost indescribable, and the improved appearance of the whole extension of the building adds new attractiveness to the square. The store is occupied by J. William Hofman, who carries on the wholesale and retail hosiery business.

At No. 25 there have also been some beautiful additions and renovations. The entire front shows the signs of progress: and, what is now getting to be a general feature of the street, the handsome bulk windows are formed of iron and enormous plates of the finest plate-glass. The interior of the store itself, 100 feet deep, has been remodelled, and presents a beautiful, light, and comfortable appearance.

Charles Kaufman, the present proprietor, has been in the cloak and cloth goods business several years at this place, and it is owing to his energy that the improvements in question have been carried out. We can well recollect that a very few years ago a French plate-glass window was considered to be quite an achievement, and was lauded and described in all the papers.

Yet now, as we walk through the business thoroughfares, we are astonished at the progress that is made to introduce them into all our stores that can boast any kind of prosperity; and, aside from their beauty, they are really of immense benefit in giving proper light, and enabling the storekeeper to show his goods off to proper advantage.

THOMAS & SONS' SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were sold at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

200 shares Lewis Gold Mining Company, 10 cents a share.

25 shares American Incrustation Company. Not sold; $56 bid.

1 share in the Mercantile Library, $8.

1 share Point Breeze Park Association, $105.

Two four-story brick stores, Nos. 426 and 428 Market street; $89,200 bid; not sold

Country seat and farm, known as "Hilton," 100 acres, on the Verree road, 10 miles from the city, near the Fox Chase. Also, tenant house, two stone barns, etc; $30 500 bid; not sold.

Four-story brick residence, with stable and coach-house, Sixth street, opposite Washington square, 25 feet front, 199 feet deep, $28,000.

Three-story brick dwelling, Thompson street, east of Lewis, $2050.

Lot of ground, Green street, Twenty-fourth Ward, $240.

Six brick dwellings, Laurel street, between Front and Second streets, $3050

Three-story brick store, No. 1224 Chesnut street, $33,200.

Ground rent, $160 a year.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1418 Shippen street, with a three-story stone and brick dwelling in the rear.

Modern three-story brick dwelling, southeast corner of Seventeenth and Mount Vernon streets; $8600 bid; not sold.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 338 South Twenty-first street.

Four-story brick dwelling, No. 822 Wood street.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 318 Garden street.

Three-story brick dwelling, Washington court, Lombard street.

Modern three story brick residence, No. 827 South Fifth street, above Pine, with a stable and coach-house in the rear on Griscom street, $7400.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1506 North Sixth street.

Building lot, 6 acres, Gray's lane and Race street, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Factory, Wall street, between Sixth and Seventh and Christian and Catherine streets.

Brick dwelling, southeast corner of Nineteenth and Olive streets.

Building lot, Dauphin street, west of Coral.

Two dwellings, Nos. 326 and 328 Dugan street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets and Spruce and Pine streets.

Residence, No. 1813 Spruce street, west of Eighteenth street, $16,000.

Residence, No. 1680 Mount Vernon street, west of Sixteenth street, 26½ feet front.

Residence, No. 2107 Spring Garden street; $11,200 bid; not sold.

BISHOP VAIL, OF KANSAS.—The Right Rev. Bishop Vail, of Kansas, arrived in this city from the West this morning. He reports a very prosperous year in Kansas, good business, abundant crops, and a very heavy immigration to the State. The progress of building the Pacific Railroad through the centre of the State, up the Kansas and Smoky Hill Valleys, is leading to great activity in settlements, the purchase of lands by actual settlers, the taking of homesteads under the general Homestead law, and the building up of new villages and towns. There are numerous calls in his diocese for the establishment of churches, exceeding by far the number of ministers qualified to take charge of them, and opening a fine field for men whose missionary zeal is equal to the labors and hardships of a frontier life.

The Bishop will probably remain some little time at the East, on business connected with the welfare of his diocese. The people of Kansas are extremely fortunate in the location among them of the public-spirited, liberal-minded, able, and evangelical minister of Christ.

A DISHONEST ROOM-MATE.—Thomas Johnson was guilty of an act of meanness towards his room-mate that will probably cost him rather dearly. He and another man named Mr. Thompson boarded together at a house at Eighteenth and Market streets. He was lying down in his room the other evening, in a sort of half asleep half awake condition, when he became conscious of another man being in the room, and by-and-by he heard the other man get at his clothes, which he had laid near by, and commence fumbling over the pockets. He jumped up and caught Johnson in the very act of rifling his pocket-book, from which he had taken seven dollars when interrupted. Johnson was handed over to the police authorities, and was conducted to Alderman Jones' office. After a hearing before that gentleman, he was held in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

A FREE FIGHT.—John Burk and John Jordan were arrested on a charge of rioting last night. It appears that these two belligerents had stopped at a place in Cherry street, near Third, and committed a violent assault upon a party of quiet citizens who happened to be unfortunate enough to be in that vicinity. One of the latter was knocked down, and received a fearful gash over the eye from a violent kick. It was, in fact, a regular free fight, in the approved "plug-ugly" style. Burk and Jordan were arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Godbou. The result of the hearing was that the two rioters were held to bail in the sum of $1000 to answer.

A YOUNG SCAMP.—A young lad only fourteen years old was detected in a cellar under a grocery store at Thirteenth and Wharton streets, stowed away with an evident intention to commit a robbery. He gave the name of Marshall Quinton, and was only fourteen years old. The proprietor of the store discovered him hid away behind some boxes, and handed him over to the police. He had entered, it is alleged, for the ostensible purpose of begging, and taking advantage when no one was observing him, he slipped past into the cellar. He had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, who committed him in default of $500 to answer the charge of misdemeanor in entering a house with felonious intent.

A MISCHIEVOUS QUARTETTE.—Four children, giving the names of Susan, Mary, Sarah, and John Dolan, were all arrested on the charge of one of the neighbors for malicious mischief. It appears that the youngsters in question had taken a grudge against a person living in the neighborhood of York street and Gunner's run, in a place known as "flat-iron row," and have vented their ire by throwing several stones through the windows of said house, to the great detriment of the glazing. Complaint being made against the mischievous urchins, they were all arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held them in $300 bail each to appear at court.

A ROYSTERING COUPLE.—Isaac and Nettie Cummings are a belligerent couple. It is said that they are quite of the pugilistic persuasion, and are in the habit of causing disturbances. About half an hour after midnight this morning, the devoted pair went to a disorderly house at Second and Margaretta streets, and whilst there got into a sort of a cross between a skirmish and a free fight. Whilst the row was going on, a small boy was unfortunate enough to get a beating. Isaac and his better (?) half were arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who held them in $800 each to answer the charge of rioting.

ILLEGAL VOTING.—A man named Philip Detrich, a *bona fide* resident of Lycoming county, came to this city a short time before election, and "commenced," as he says, "attending lectures." He attempted to vote illegally on election day at the Second Division of the Ninth Ward. Having resided in the city only a month, he was not entitled to vote. He was arrested on the complaint of Mr. Haskins, and taken before Alderman Jones, who held him in $600 to answer.

AN ADVENTUROUS THIEF.—There was quite a little excitement at the Ridgway House, at the foot of Market street, about noon yesterday, occasioned by a fellow by the name of Garrison Mitchell, of the colored persuasion. It seems that he got out of one of the windows, and crept along the sign until he got to the window of another room. When he got into the room, it is said he commenced to rifle a trunk. One of the domestics employed in the place heard the noise, and opening the door looked in and saw the prisoner, who immediately jumped up and attempted to shut the door on her. Having her head partly inside, he was at first unable to do so, but he continued to push her out and shut the door. She gave the alarm, and Mitchell was arrested.

The owner of the trunk testified that he had lost $80, but no money could be found on the prisoner when he was searched, and he said also that he had entered the room on legitimate business. The whole affair occurred at noon, when everybody was on the street and if it was a robbery, it certainly was a very bold one. A knife was found in the room from which the money was stolen, which was proven to be the property of Mitchell. He had a hearing before Alderman Hurley, by whom he was held in $900 to answer.

INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—An attempt was made to enter a house and commit a robbery about a quarter after nine o'clock Sunday night. Some person got on the roof of a house on Callowhill street, west of Twenty-first, and went along the roofs of the adjoining buildings, trying all the trap doors. The would-be robber got on to the roof through a house undergoing repairs at No. 2114 Callowhill street. Fortunately, he was observed in his erratic manœuvres and was frightened off, escaping through the rear of the building by which he had entered.

ROBBING A SHOE STORE.—Three enterprising men undertook to go into the shoe business yesterday evening, without investing any capital. They entered a store at Sixth and Buttonwood streets, and whilst the attention of the storekeeper was turned to something else, one of the three made a grab of some eighteen dollars worth of material, and attempted to make his escape with his ill-gotten goods. Two of the thieves escaped, but one, named John McClintock, was captured. He was taken before Alderman Toland, who committed him in default of $500 bail.

WHAT WE CAN RAISE.—

Our nation soon can do without
All of mankind besides;
Our cotton rules, beyond a doubt—
Good sugar we provide;
Our native wines delight the free,
And Georgia is raising tea.
Soon native coffee we may roast,
By all the world bepraised;
And matchless Clothing now we boast,
By our own Bennett raised.

Our stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing is the fullest and most complete in Philadelphia. Prices are lower, and nearer those of *old times,* than for several *years.*

*Half way between* FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

GRAND FALL OPENING.—M. A. Jones, No. 17 North Eighth street (entrance through Partridge's trimming store), will open on Wednesday, October 24 a new and splendid assortment of the celebrated "ne plus ultra" skirts and corsets, comprising some entirely new and unique designs just received from Paris. Our old friends, and the ladies of Philadelphia and the vicinity generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine these new and beautiful styles, which will be exhibited for the first time on Wednesday, October 24

LATEST PARIS STYLES.—Mademoiselle Keogh, Modiste, No. 904 Walnut street, would inform her numerous patrons that she is in receipt per last steamer from Europe, of a select and elegant assortment of Paris Millinery, embracing the latest styles—none of which have as yet been exhibited in this country. These choice goods will be open to customers on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Those in search of the latest novelties should avail themselves of this grand opening

WE HAVE SEEN at the Clothing House of C. Somers & Son Fancy Cassimere for suits; Satin-faced and Chinchilla Beaver Overcoats, which are made up in the most substantial way. Also, magnificent stock of choice uncut goods to select from for measure. Every garment made by this House warranted to fit. Reed's Patent Button used, which prevents the disagreeable necessity of sewing on buttons

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Due November 1,
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DREXEL & CO.,
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THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. CO
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

DEMAND IS THE TEST OF POPULARITY, and never in this country has there been a fifth part of the demand for any toilet article that there now is for Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." The sales for the current year show an increase of one hundred per cent. over those of the same months in 1864.—*Belfast Age.*

ATHLETICS VS. ATLANTICS.—Notice—Athletics are informed that no matter how Athletic they may be, they can find suits of Clothing ready made at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental, that will be sure to fit them, and "no muffin." Atlantics do., and all at low figures

PAULUS, THE HATTER,
Beats them all,
Southeast corner Second and South.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

GET THE BEST; they are the cheapest; therefore resort to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street Six Card Photographs for $1. Large Photographs, including frames, from $2 50 upwards.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

FIFTY VARIETIES OF CAKES, fresh daily, at Morse & Co.'s, Nos 902 and 904 Arch street.

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SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

### MARRIED.

HOLMES—LOGUE.—On Monday evening, October 11, 1866, by Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Mr. WINTER HOLMES to Miss MAGGIE LOGUE, all of this city.

MARSHALL—RUTTER.—October 16, by Rev. J. F. Meredith, J. WILLIAMS G. MARSHALL to Miss ELLEN JANE RUTTER, all of Manayunk.

PALMER—ABELS.—On the 18th instant, by the Rev John H. Castle. Mr. WILLIAM G. PALMER, of West Philadelphia, to Miss MARY H. ABELS, of West Chester.

### DIED.

BALDEN.—On the 21st instant, JOSEPH F., son of Manoah and Sarah Alden, aged 23 years 1 month and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, Olive Branch Lodge No. 115, I. O. of O. F., and Philadelphia Encampment No. 1, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1933 Hamilton street, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

BAKER.—On the 22d instant, ANNA M., daughter of Jeremiah H. and Jane Baker, and grand-daughter of James Martin, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1633 Richmond street, Twenty-fifth Ward, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

BURK.—On Monday morning, the 22d instant, Mr. JAMES A. BURK, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1727 Vine street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

DOUGHARTY.—On Sunday morning, the 21st instant, after a lingering illness, JOHN A. DOUGHARTY, Sr., in the 79th year of his age.

His male friends, and the members of the Hibernia Society and the Corn Exchange Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1758 Frankford road, on Thursday morning, the 25th instant, at 8½ o'clock.

HACKER.—At noon, on the 21st instant, JEREMIAH HACKER, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, in Germantown, on Fifthday, the 25th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HEACOCK.—On the 21st instant, at the residence of her parents, Mauch Chunk, Miss LIZZIE HEACOCK, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of John Blakeley, Hamilton street, below Thirty-sixth, Mantua, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

TUCKER.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 20th instant, on his way home from the army in Texas, Captain HENRY TUCKER, 6th United States Cavalry, aged 24 years, son of John and Louisa M. Tucker

The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1014 Walnut street, on Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALKER.—On the 21st instant, after a short illness, HENRY K. WALKER, son of Sarah and the late John R. Walker, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1234 N. Sixth street, on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

YOU! YOU! YOU! WILL PLEASE REMEMBER that at No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth, you can find a very fair assortment of Housekeeping and Building Hardware, from which you can select articles suitable for presents or for your own use TRUMAN & SHAW.

EXTRA QUALITY SMALL AND STRONG Brass Padlocks—a variety now opened. A very fair assortment of Iron Padlocks of varying qualities also in stock. TRUMAN & SHAW,
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CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-doors sales. B. SCOTT, JR

GREAT SALE OF ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED GOODS, IVORY TABLE, AND OTHER CUTLERY.

Direct from Messrs. Joseph Deakin & Sons' Spring Street Works, Sheffield England.

On Thursday morning next.

25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a choice and beautiful assortment of

FIRST-CLASS PATENT ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED GOODS, IVORY TABLE AND OTHER CUTLERY, in the newest designs, consisting of entree dishes; salvers; dish covers; corner dishes; spirit and liquor sets; pickle stands; four five and six bottle castors; cake, fruit and bread baskets; kettles, with and without lamps; tea and coffee sets, raised, chased lacquered, and embossed in great variety; fish carvers; presentation services for children, goblets and cups lined with gold; toast-racks; soup, sauce, and punch ladles; sugar tongs; table, dessert and teaspoons; table and dessert forks; nut cracks; knife rests; crushers; mustard, pepper, and salt cups; candlesticks; sugar baskets; butter coolers; Epergnes; molasses vases; fruit dishes; and a variety of other articles.

CUTLERY.

Comprising an immense quantity of dinner and dessert knives and forks, with ivory and bone handles; carvers; pocket knives; fluted steel, etc etc.

The above stock is with confidence recommended by the auctioneer, the respectability and high standing of the manufacturers who are the consignees being a guarantee of the quality of the goods 10 22 3t

Open for examination on Wednesday, 24th inst.

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On Thursday and Friday Evenings next.

25th and 26th instant, at half past 7 o'clock precisely, at Scott's Philadelphia Art Gallery, will be sold a collection of oil paintings, embracing works of merit from some of our most eminent American artists, together with a number of splendid crystal medallions.

Open for examination on Tuesday, 23d inst. 10 20 6t

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LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN, MILLINERY, AND HOSIERY GOODS, by Catalogue, on a credit

On Wednesday,
October 24, commencing at 10 o'clock. 10 19 4t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
ITALIAN OPERA.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to severe hoarseness of Signor Bellini, which absolutely requires a day's repose, the Management is obliged to substitute for the opera of Ernani, announced for this evening, Donizetti's beautiful opera of

LUCREZIA BORGIA,

with the following immensely powerful cast:—
SENORA CARMEN POCH,
M'ME NATALI TESTA,
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
SIGNOR FOSSATI,
SIGNOR TESTA,
SIG. DEBREUIL, Etc. Etc

TO-MORROW (Wednesday), October 24,
SECOND AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of the brilliantly successful new Opera,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
ENTIRELY NEW DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS,
INCREASED ORCHESTRA,
TWO MILITARY BANDS,
AN UNEQUALLED GREAT CAST.

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| Prascovia | Miss A. M. HAUCK |
| Danilowitz | Sig. BARAGLI |
| Gritzenzo | Sig. BELLINI |
| Petero | Sig. ANTONUCCI |
| Natalie | M'me FLEURY |
| Ichimona | M'me RICARDI |
| Giorgio Skavronsky | Sig. REICHARDT |
| Ismaeloff | Sig. VOELDEN |
| Kermeloff | Sig. BANFI |
| Rainaldo | Sig. MANCINI |

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, A FAVORITE OPERA.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 27, at 2,
GRAND MATINEE.
By universal desire the new Comic Opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE
Admission to the Matinee to all parts of the House,
ONE DOLLAR.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences
THIS MORNING,
at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 632 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.

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OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE. PHILADELPHIA, October 23 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 5th November at 1 o'clock P. M.
10 23 11t A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

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EXTRA BOUNTY.—THE PAYMASTER-General has ordered the prompt payment of these claims. I have all the necessary forms under the order for application and can insure a speedy settlement. GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third street. 10 2 1mrp

# FOURTH EDITION

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

### The Trouble Between Governor Swann and the Police Commissioners.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, October 23.—The political excitement continues. The Police Commissioners maintain their determination not to appear in person before Governor Swann. The leading desire among the Governor's strongest personal friends but political opponents is for a compromise, which it is believed will be finally accomplished. The same bitter feeling extends throughout the State, and serious fatal riots are occurring at different places. No matter what arrangements may be made, trouble seems inevitable at the election. Governor Swann having gone back on his own party, loses the cordial support of others.

### Marine Disasters.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The brig *Velocity,* arrived here, reports encountering a hurricane on the 1st inst., and suffering much damage. On the 6th inst met a brig and a schooner, both disabled. On the 19th inst. was boarded by the brig *Osprey,* of St. John, N. B., which had on board the crew of the schooner *Satela,* and was short of provisions.

The *Velocity,* being also short, was unable to supply them. On the 21st saw the steamer *Theodore D. Wagner,* from Boston for Charleston, on fire. Rendered all the assistance possible, and got all the women and children, sixteen in number, on board the brig, when the crew, finding it impossible to save the steamer, abandoned her, thirteen coming on board the *Velocity,* and the remaining seventeen going on board the schooner *Enoch Pratt,* bound to New York.

The barque *Star King* reports in a gale on the 16th, took from the barque *Mary Elizabeth* the captain and crew, twelve in number. The captain reported passing the wreck of the schooner *M. E. Deyer,* with four men on board, but was unable to assist them.

The barque *Chinaseren* reports on the 21st, in latitude 37·48, longitude 93·26, at 1 A. M., saw a screw steamer on fire, with another steamer lying beside her, supposed to have taken her crew off. The one on fire sunk at 3 P. M. on the 22d.

### Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Chicago and Rock Island, 109; Illinois Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 90; New York Central, 121; Reading, 116⅜; Canton Company, 53¾; Missouri 6s, 82; Erie Railroad, 82½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 54; Treasury 7 3-10s, 106¼; Ten forties, 100; Five-twenties, 114⅜; United States 6s 113½; Gold, 146¼.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer**—Judges Allison and Pearce.—The scene in the court-room this morning was similar to that presented yesterday. The audience was somewhat smaller, and contained fewer idlers. The room was more airy and comfortable for those whose duties confine them there. The case of Mary Ann Oddy was called for trial.

The defendant was arraigned upon the charge of having, on the 30th of March, 1866, murdered Margaret Betz, and pleaded not guilty.

The jury having been empanelled, J. D. Bennett, Esq., opened the case for the Commonwealth by giving the following statements, which it was proposed to substantiate by evidence:—Margaret Betz, the deceased, had separated from her husband in the July previous to her death, and was living apart from him during her illness. After the separation she went to a house in Amboy street; while there she was taken ill. She sent one Ann Stevenson for Mrs. Mary Anna Oddy, requesting her to come and see her. Mrs. Oddy went with her into the room where deceased was, and found her pregnant. She there caused an abortion, from the effects of which the patient died seven days afterwards. The blood that was found upon the clothes of the deceased showed plainly that she was with child at the time.

Coroner Taylor affirmed that he held an inquest on the body of Margeret Betz in his office on the 3d and 4th day of April last. I was present at the post-mortem examination made by *Dr. Shapleigh,* assisted by another physician

Dr. Shapleigh sworn:—I made a post-mortem examination on the body of of the deceased. I found the uterus and its appendages, and the inside of the cavity of the pelvis in a high state of inflammation. The cavity of the pelvis was filled with matter, the result of the inflammation. The mouth of the womb was bruised; there was an abrasion within the neck of the womb on the frontal part

The cause of her death was inflammation; she had been pregnant; I could not form an opinion from the post mortem examination how long she had been so, but from the whole facts of the case I judged it to be about four months; I am satisfied that there had been some external violence, but whether it was before or after the expulsion of the fœtus I cannot tell; it might have been done with the finger.

Ann Stevenson being sworn, said that she knew Mrs. Betts; she saw her once before she moved into Marshall street; she then lived in Amboy street, at the house of Mrs. Price, when the miscarriage took place; she knew the woman before she was *enceinte,* and the latter had told her she was in that state; Mrs Oddy saw the woman on the street with witness; she went after Mrs. Oddy three times; saw her every time; the first time Mrs. Betz was very sick and wished to see Mrs. Oddy. She said she would be with Mrs. Betz in ten minutes. Witness waited at the drug store for her. She then went back to Mrs. Oddy's, opened the door, and the two went in together. Witness bought a small bottle of medicine for the sick woman. When they got to the house, Mrs Oddy then performed an operation on Mrs. Betz, which witness did not see. She did not see any instrument used.

Mrs. Betz remarked that this was the third time she had been in the hands of Mrs. Oddy, and she felt perfectly safe. Witness didn't stay in the room all the time. Brought her at one other time; couldn't remember whether it was before, or after.

She thought Mrs. Oddy came after Mrs Betz had the miscarriage, but didn't know how long the deceased lived after the *abortion.*

Cross-examined—Mrs. Betz was very feeble and spoke in a very feeble voice.

Mrs. Morris called me and told me Mrs. Betz wanted me; Mrs Oddy was sitting near the door.

Dr. Troth affirmed—I am a practising physician, and called to see Mrs. Betz; I saw her first on Tuesday, 29th of March, she was in a prostrate condition, and was very weak, and had a chill; she was suffering from the effects of an abortion; I treated her for inflammation of peritoneum, and the womb and its appendages; she died on Friday; she complained of pains across the abdomen; was present at the post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Betz.

Cross examined—I saw her on the afternoon of Tuesday, also in the evening; had a conversation with her.

The following question was then asked the witness:—"Did the deceased tell you that she had produced the abortion herself upon herself?"

This was objected to and the objection sustained.

The Court then took a recess until 3 o'clock

**District Court**—Judge Sharswood.—Siter, James & Co. vs Charles Prentzel. An action on a book account. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $388.

Lewis W. Rice vs. Albert S. Fisher. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $159·95.

Kohn & Co. vs. Herbert, Oesterle & Bauer. An action on a promissory note. On trial.

**District Court**—Judge Hare.—Cornelius & Baker vs. Domedome, defendant, and Taylor, garnishee. Before reported. Amount found to be in the hands of garnishee, $528 74.

James Bonham, Administrator of Patrick Hone, deceased vs. Samuel Lowenfriend. A feigned issue to try the ownership of certain goods. On trial.

**Court of Common Pleas**—Judge Ludlow.—Francis McGurk and Mary McCourt. An action to recover damages for an overflow of plaintiff's premises from a hydrant of defendant. On trial.

### Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 23

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $3300 | 5-20s 65cpJuly | 108¾ |
| $500 | do | 108¾ |
| $10000 | do | 108¾ |
| $4700 | U S 7 30s.Aug | 106¼ |
| $200 | City 5s | 85 |
| $2000 | Pa 5s | 97 |
| $5000 | do..coup | 97 |
| $400 | City 6s old | 97 |
| $400 | C & A 6s 83 | 91¼ |
| 100 sh | 13th & 15th. b5 | 21 |
| 200 sh | Reading | 58 1-16 |
| 100 sh | do | 57⅞ |
| 100 sh | do.....s30 | 58⅛ |
| 100 sh | Fulton Coal | 5⅞ |

SECOND BOARD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $400 | City 6s.new | 100¼ |
| $1000 | do | 100¼ |
| $6000 | Reading m 6s | 93 |
| $10000 | Leh 6s. 84 | 88¾ |
| 100 sh | Union Pas.R. | 42 |

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FALL AND WINTER
OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

A CAPITAL SKETCH.

## SO IT IS IN RUSSIA.

I resided in Russia many years, and I must, in justice, say that I thoroughly enjoyed my life in its capital. Business succeeded well, my wealth was accumulating rapidly, and I felt that there was no extravagance in having luxuries, nor in allowing my family to enjoy them. We entered freely into society, and the Russians always treated us with the greatest kindness. Our children were growing up; the eldest had been educated in London, and had spent her holidays at her grandfather's, in Kent. A short time before we had been surprised by learning that she had formed an attachment with a young neighbor of theirs, of good character.

As the season was almost too advanced for travelling, the young people petitioned that they might be married in England; and we at last consented, with the proviso that they were to pay us a visit in the following spring. I need not, however, dwell upon our family. The night I am about to speak of was in the depth of winter. Everything was freezing, and only Russians would dream of parties in such weather; but it was the height of the season in St. Petersburg, and the party we gave that evening was expected to go off brilliantly. Our friends were invited to come in masquerade, and we begged our intimates to disguise themselves effectually. Our rooms were already crowded, when a stranger, or at least a strange figure, addressed me, saying he was obliged to leave early, and he trusted I would follow his example in returning home; he hoped he should not see me again.

I was astonished by the odd address. At first I thought he must have imbibed too freely of the sparkling wines in the refreshment saloon, but then I remembered that they would hardly have been opened. Just then Count Vladimer came up and put his hand upon my shoulder, saying:—

"I should scarcely trouble to carry a mask in my hand, if I were you; for every one has seen your face, so that you cannot disguise yourself, even if you put it on. Pray! why are you looking so mystified?"

I repeated the words of my visitor, and said I could not forget them, although I knew they were of no consequence.

"I disagree with you," remarked my friend. "Those words must have been intended as a warning. I know that you have done many kindnesses to our people, and one of them has wished to put you upon your guard."

"Oh! nonsense!" I answered; but the Count persisted. He reminded me that he had known and liked me for years, and he earnestly begged me to act upon the warning. At any rate, if he found that there were grounds for his suspicions, that I would promise to act upon his advice.

"Very well," I said, and turned away.

In half an hour's time I met my friend, who whispered that he wished me to join him in the library, which we found deserted.

"My fears have been corroborated," said the Count; "you are suspected, and will be seized to-morrow, or at any moment, if you show signs of departure. You must quit St. Petersburg to-night!"

"Nonsense!" I again repeated; "you do not suppose that I will leave my wife and children on the whispered joke of some scoundrel, perhaps."

"I do not wish you to leave your wife and children," answered my friend: "take them with you, or possibly you may all be on the road to Siberia before you are aware, and it will be small comfort to you to know that you have done nothing wrong, and that perhaps, in twenty years' time you may be acquitted. Be warned in time by a sincere well-wisher."

The Count's argument had some effect, and I inquired what had best be done.

"Exchange dresses with me," was the answer: "but first order your people to pack a hamper full of eatables, on the plea of a surprise for my children, and manage to have both wine and the brandy included; then quietly tell your wife to collect her valuables, and conceal them upon her person—she fortunately is wearing her diamonds; then return, and we will change dresses."

This was soon done. My poor wife was one of those valuable women who could take a hint without stunning one with questions. Meanwhile, I personated Count Vladimer as well as I was able, wearing the mask tightly fastened, as you may suppose.

The next time we met, my kind friend told me that his carriage was both warm and large, and well supplied with furs, as they had a long drive from their country-seat. He thought our best plan would be to enter it as if we were leaving the party, get fresh horses at Iverskoy, and reach the frontiers with speed; whilst he and his wife would personate us as long as they could.

"But if there is any risk, you will be more likely to suffer than a foreigner."

"Pardon me," he answered; "the Countess is nearly connected with the Empress, and a favorite at Court: and they could not allege that we had done anything worthy of blame, for surely you might pay me a visit in the country without committing treason; and I could say, on oath, that I had no suspicion that you had been guilty of any crime to drive you from the country. On second thoughts, I think you had better leave your youngest child behind; he is too young to bear the journey, and I will promise that my wife will take the greatest care of him:—and now prepare your family with all haste."

I need scarcely say that Count Vladimer spoke English fluently, as compared with most of the Russians, and he acted the part of host capitally; whilst I persuaded the girls that we intended to carry on the joke of our disguise, and would try and take the servants in when we arrived at Iverskoy, the country seat of Count Vladimer. My daughters were fortunately dressed as Poles, and their sable pelisses, which early in the evening they had deemed as nuisances, were well qualified for a journey; and a large domino concealed effectually the thick shawls which scarcely suited the embroidered velvet dress of my wife.

I lost no time in explaining matters to my family. My daughters could not believe their ears, whilst my wife seemed drowned in sorrow that her darling Charley should be left to the mercy of Russian barbarians.

My thoughtful friend had furnished me with a note to his confidential attendant, and no sooner was it read than he left me, whilst we recruited ourselves with the hot supper provided for his master. On his return he urged us to start directly. The ladies were wrapped still more warmly in furs and hoods, whilst I had an immense fur coat assigned to me, the outside being of sheepskin. Emily, my youngest daughter, declared that I looked exactly like a polar bear raised upon his hind legs. But to our dismay we found that our extra wraps had so increased our size that it was next to impossible to wedge myself into the carriage. What was to be done? I began to take off my coat, but Vassilievitsch objected:—

"I would be sure to require it. Besides," he added, "would it not cause remark to see a carriage crowded to that extent with lords and ladies, and no servant to attend upon them? Could not my lord personate a servant, and stay outside the carriage?"

To this I agreed willingly. Vassilievitsch told me that I would find pipes, tobacco, and cigars in the hamper, beneath the seat, and a few other things which I might require.

At last we were off at a rattling pace. The Count's horses were first-rate, and they were well driven; but the night grew colder and colder. Anxiety of mind seemed to have deadened my external feeling, and I only dreaded the want of horses. Imagine my delight when we arrived at the post-stage to find four horses in readiness. The Count had ordered one of his people to ride on, and give notice of our coming upon business of importance. I had now recourse to the cigars beneath the seat, and a small lantern showed me a most heterogeneous mass of articles; a brace of pistols and ammunition were amongst the number, and thankful I was to see them, as I was determined to sell my life dearly if we were pursued.

We continued our journey during the following day, the weather continuing fine though cold. A great deal of snow had fallen during the past week, and the roads were heavy in consequence; towards night, the wind began to moan in a threatening manner. At the post house we were strongly recommended to remain all night, as the next stage was through a large wood which was frequented by wolves, and the innkeeper told us that several oxen had suffered from them, though he did not think that they would dare to attack a carriage. Time was too precious for us to spare it for rest; so I said we must continue our journey at all risks. Despatches of consequence were in the carriage. We hurried on, for the wolves were on all sides, making the most horrid noise.

We made but slow progress. At last we came to a dead stop. I disentangled myself as well as I was able from all my furs, and jumped to the ground. A tree had fallen down across the narrow road. Ivan then got a hatchet, and began to cut the top away. I saw that this must be a tedious business, and trembled for the result. The wolves seemed to be creeping nearer and nearer, and they might attack our horses at any moment. I took the hatchet from Ivan's hands, and begged him to look after his cattle; but I had soon to relinquish it, that I might answer the questions of the women. One of them was sure that the wolves were near.

"I am afraid so," was the reply; "that is the reason we are so hurried about the tree; if we can only keep them at a distance till the passage is free, I have no fear."

"Make a fire," cried one of the girls; "that is the way they frighten lions and tigers."

"Yes, but lions and tigers usually reside in hot countries, where sticks are dry," answered I; "but I will speak to our driver about it."

I found him holding with difficulty the startled and frightened animals, and inquired whether a fire would be practicable.

"The best thing that can be done," said he; "get everything you can spare from the carriage, and if once you can get a blaze, the fir tops may kindle."

On telling the ladies, I found they were determined to be useful; so I left it to them, and worked hard at the tree, whilst Ivan instructed my daughters; the lid of a box and some straw were soon ignited, and not a bit too soon. The wolves had drawn so near that we could hear them snarling as they hustled one another. But my work was nearly done; the horses were fastened strongly to the trees, and Ivan assisted me in lifting the wood.

When once the road was clear, we started; my wife had given Ivan a bottle of brandy, and put another on my seat; and much we needed it, for the cold was intense. Before long, the driver told me one of his horses was lame; he could not keep up with the others. As our speed diminished, our enemies crept nearer. I thought of the mask. I had kicked it under the seat, and I remembered the old school-boy dodge of frightening one's friends by putting a light within it. My little lantern would be the very thing. I fastened it to the mask, and waited till the wolves drew nearer, then threw it in front of them. The half-starved brutes were startled; they could not make it out. The mask had fortunately fallen so that the light shone through the eyes and mouth, and I saw them stop; the foremost went up to it, but seemed afraid to touch it. But the wolves in the rear were impatient, and pushed the others on; one fell upon the mask, and evidently crushed the lantern, for the light went out, and again the wretches were in pursuit.

"We cannot be saved," said Ivan, at length, "unless you can think of something else."

"If I had but a rope," I shouted, "I might do something."

"Then catch this," he answered, and threw a good-sized piece over the top of the carriage; "I brought it in case the harness broke."

I pulled off my long boot which was lined with sheepskin, with a band of fur round the top, and prayed, as I fastened the rope securely round the instep, that our hungry foes might mistake it for a trap. I then threw it over, and had the pleasure of seeing it bump most satisfactorily along, the wolves keeping at a most respectful distance. This continued for a minute or two, and then our lame horse fell.

"We must leave him," cried Ivan, jumping down as he spoke, and I followed his example, cutting the harness with our knives.

"Have your pistols ready," said the Russian, "whilst I fasten the traces—the wolves are upon us."

And so it was. My boot no longer served to frighten them. It now lay quiet on the snow, and I had just time to turn and shoot the foremost as he was making a spring.

"Mount!" shouted the driver, and I sprang on to the step, managing to shoot an immense wolf who was rushing at one of the horses.

"We are free now," I said to Ivan; "the wolves will surely remain with the lame horse."

"Yes, I think we are," he answered; "but load your pistols: if we do not reach the post-house before they overtake us we shall find them more savage than ever; that poor brute will not be a mouthful for each of them."

But at the edge of the wood we saw the walls of the post-house, just as the pack rushed into the brighter light. They felt they were foiled, and shrank away howling dismally. As to the ladies, they were really more dead than alive when we helped them out of the carriage, and we all agreed that we must take an hour's rest before we started.

As we reached the frontier another doubt arose. Our passports were *en route*, but I had them only for my wife, myself, and one of my daughters; they had been made out when we talked of joining my eldest daughter and her husband in Paris, and they were likely to be of service; but how was I to manage about Emma and Carry? After some deliberation I decided to consult our driver, who had behaved so well in our escape from the wolves. So telling the ladies that they might have a short rest at a comfortable little post-house which we had reached, I joined Ivan, offering him a share of my brandy-bottle, and asked if he had not been long in the service of Count Vladimer.

"I was a serf, born on his land," was his reply; "and my father was before me."

"Is he not a good master?" I inquired.

"He is, indeed, my lord,; for so he persisted in calling me. "Ah! if all vassals were as fortunate as I have been, Russia would be a different country from what it is."

I said I believed his master trusted him, and I would do the same. I wanted to know what I had best do, as I had not passports for two of my daughters, and I dared not apply to the officials of the frontier towns.

"I fear you would not be allowed to pass," he said; "but could you not get them across the river Memel, and then pick them up after going through the nearest town?"

"How do you mean?" I inquired.

"When we get to Meretch," Ivan answered, "I could turn aside, for I know the part quite well. The river must be frozen hard at this time, and I or my lord might take the young ladies over, leave them in a cottage close to the banks of the Memel, and then return to the carriage and drive to Meretch, where you can show your papers."

This plan I deemed feasible, although the idea of leaving two young ladies at the mercy of strangers was repugnant to my feelings. But when I told my daughters about it they both declared that they had no fear, and that they would much rather cross the ice than be detained perhaps for weeks at Meretch.

On the banks of the river another difficulty arose. There was no passport for Ivan, and yet we were most unwilling to part from him.

"My lord must condescend to act as driver," said Ivan, "and I can see the young ladies across the river, and protect them from danger if necessary. Or I can stay with the carriage, and on arriving at Meretch pretend to return to St. Petersburg, and seize the first opportunity of crossing the river."

The last plan would have taken too much time, so I told him we had full confidence in him, and promised him a handsome reward if we reached Paris in safety; and so we parted.

We had not much trouble in Meretch. When I produced my passports, I said my business was of importance; an hour saved was sometimes worth a fortune to a merchant like me, and if the official would kindly assist me by paying any dues that were required, I should feel everlastingly indebted to him. So saying, I slipped a bag of money into his willing fingers. He gave a look of intelligence, glanced at my passports, and begged me not to dismount—there should not be a hindrance if he had the power to prevent it.

When out of the town my heart bounded. We were once more free! I trusted to join the girls in an hour or so, and lost no time on the road; but the path was a winding one, and there were numerous cross-roads; however, I took the river as my guide, and in course of time we reached a cottage, but could hear nothing of our little party. Further on we met an old woman, who made us understand that she had seen two girls whom a Russian was taking before the authorities, as he feared they were spies. "But they looked both good and modest, and my heart ached for them," she added with a sigh. After giving her a trifle, we hastened on, and soon overtook my weary children. Ivan had seen some military resting in the cottage when he peeped in through the narrow window, and feared that unpleasant inquiries might be made, so he concocted this story, which he was sure would win the heart of any peasant.

The girls told me that the poor woman had been very kind: she had brought them black bread and cheese in her apron, and milk from her little dairy, though Ivan had pretended that he could not allow them to stop and rest. My daughters said they would never forget his kindness and thoughtfulness; and, indeed, he has proved a most faithful servant; he is now my gamekeeper at ——. His master thought it would be scarcely prudent for him to return to Vladimir.

A day later I could not have left the capital, for I should have been in prison; for the authorities had heard that I was connected with the English press. Nothing could be more absurd; but so it is in Russia. E. M.


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IN THE CITY.

Hotels and Steamboats supplied with LINENS at Importer's package prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN LINEN GOODS ONLY,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

9 17 tl2 31rp

CANTON FLANNELS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

1 Case Very Good, at 25 cents.
Very Heavy Swansdown Flannels.
Huguenot Canton Flannels.
Fine Wide English Canton Flannels.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

8 1 3m

FRENCH MERINOES.

1 Case New Shades, very good, $1·12½.
1 Case Lupin's, all colors, $1·25.
1 Case Superfine Quality, $1·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

8 1 3m

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Handsome all-wool Plaid Poplins, $1 50.
Lupin's all-wool Delaines, 95c., worth $1·10
Fine quality Scarlet Sacque Flannels.
Large assortment Delaines and Calicoes.
Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests, all sizes.
Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1 25.
Cheapest Balmorals in the city.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings, from auction.
50 dozen superior quality Kid Gloves, $1 25.
Gents' new style Ties, 50 cents, a bargain.

CANTON FLANNELS!

3000 yards heaviest and best made.
Canton Flannels at 22, 25, 28, 31, to 37½ cents.

MUSLINS!

Muslins, all the best makes.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 33, 35, to 39 cents.
Unbleached Muslins, 18, 21 25, 28, 30, to 37½ cents.
Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins.
25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached made.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45, 50c., to $1.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 31, 40, 45, 50c, etc.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 65 cents.
Shirting and Sacque Flannels, etc.

CHEAPEST BLANKETS IN THE CITY.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED FROM AUCTION

One case all-wool Plaids, $1·12½ per yard.
Do do $1 37½ per yard.
Tartan plaids, very cheap, 37½c.
Plain and Plaid Poplins.
French Merinoes, $1 12½ per yard.
Fine quality black Merinoes and Delaines.
Fine quality black Alpacas, etc. etc.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Good all-wool Flannels for 37½, 40, 42, 45, 50, 60c., up to $1 25 per yard.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannel, 50, 65 69, and 85c.
Domet Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½c.
Best make Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Bleached Table Linens, $1, $1 25, $1·50, $1·75, and $2 per yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 75, 80, 90, $1, and $1 15 per yard.
Linen Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 17, 19, and 20c per yard.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hem-stitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' Worked Hdkfs
Ladies' Hem-stitched Hdkfs, tucked.
A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.

GENTS' HALF HOSE.

Kid Gloves, real kid, $1 25 per pair. Best in the city for that price [10 22

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

922, 922½ and 924 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

RICH PLAID

1 Case Heavy All-Wool Plaid Poplins, $1·37½.
1 Case Very Rich Plaid Poplins, $1·50.
1 Case Fine Cord Poplins, $1·10.
1 Case Fine Cord, Very Rich Shades, $1·35.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

8 13m

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
LINEN GOODS,

And Housekeeping Articles Generally, is at the Cheap Dry Goods Store of

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET

8 13m

HOSIERY, ETC.

ENGLISH HOSIERY.

J. M. HAFLEICH,

NO. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAS NOW OPEN

HIS FALL IMPORTATION

OF

HOSIERY,

EMBRACING

Merino Vests.
Merino Drawers.
Silk Vests and Pants.
Hose and Half Hose.
Ladies Striped Hose. [10 13 stuth5
Children's Tartan Hose.
Children's merino Hose.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN

SMYTHS'

STOCKING STORE.

Always on hand a good assortment of

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY, *Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino.*
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, *For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.*
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, *Best quality imported.*
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER, *All sizes, and large variety.*
FRENCH CORSETS. HOOP SKIRTS, *Warranted best makes only.*
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS *In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.*
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS, *In stock and made to order.*

All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at

M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,

[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS. *Newest styles in every variety.*

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE

SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by

R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, where you can find a large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.

9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

F. HOFFMAN, JR.,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino

UNDER-CLOTHING.

10 9 tuths No. 835 ARCH Street.

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools, with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT

No. 1810 CHESNUT STREET,

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at

No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own System which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.

Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence.

8 24 1m*rp No. 648 WASHINGTON Square.

WILLIAM S. GRAN

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 12s

**European Situation.**
*From l'Europe, of Frankfort.*

L'Italie est faite,
Et Rome contrefaite;
L'Autriche est de atte;
Et l'Allemagne refaite;
La Prusse est surfaite,
La France parfaite,
Et l'Angleterre satisfaite.

## MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

**Napoleon's Memory at St. Helena.**—A letter from St. Helena, of the 19th of August, says:—"The Emperor's *fete* was celebrated here on the 15th by a *Te Deum* in the chapel of Longwood New House. The Vice-Consul of France, the officers of all arms, with their wives, and the garrison of the island, were present at this religious ceremony, as well as Commander de Rougemont, conservator of the French imperial domain of St. Helena, and the French sub-officers, the guardians of that celebrated spot. After the ceremony the guests assembled at a breakfast, at which Commander de Rougemont proposed toasts to Napoleon III and his august dynasty, to Queen Victoria, and to the alliance between England and France. His words were received with cries of '*Vivent nos Soverains! A notre union!*'"

**Extirpation of Wild Beasts.**—A bill has just been passed by the Legislature of Natal, which, says a local paper, will one day be regarded with the same sort of amused interest with which Englishmen now read the wolf edict of King Edward. The bill authorizes the Government of Natal to offer a reward of £1 for every tiger or panther killed; 10s. for every hyena, wolf, wild dog, or alligator of four feet in length; and 2s. 6d. for every jackal or wild cat. Where the skin is not produced, the skull and the ear-tips must be presentable. Mr. Barton, the member who introduced the bill, stated to the house that he had personally killed twenty-four tigers in his own neighborhood, and that his stock had been decimated by ravenous beasts.

**Relic of the Ancient Irish.**—A remarkable stone implement, formerly in use as a hammer, or possibly a war-club, by the ancient inhabitants of Ireland, was recently raised from a trench in Ballynamaddy. It is six inches in length, four and a half inches in breadth across the centre, and three and a half inches thick. It is shaped like a wedge—rounded at one end and tapering to an edge on the other; and has a hole two inches in diameter, evidently intended for a handle, bored quite through the centre of the block. It weighs six and a half pounds, and there is little doubt that it was constructed more than a thousand years ago.

**Concerning Pins.**—Fifteen million pins are said to be daily called for in England, in which two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven pounds of brass wire is consumed. Some idea of the consumption of brass wire in the manufacture of pins may be gathered from the fact that one firm in Birmingham consumes one hundred and fifty tons per annum, or three hundred and thirty-six thousand pounds.

**The Long-Lived Broughams.**—Lord Brougham has talked with a lady who lived in the reign of Charles II; she was his great-great-aunt, who died at the age of one hundred and six, in the year 1789. Longevity runs in the Brougham family; Lord Brougham's grandfather died at ninety-three and his mother at eighty-nine.

**Cool.**—An English wag tells this story:—The passengers in a first-class railway carriage, on arriving at the terminus, were addressed by the guard with the customary request:—"Gentlemen, show your tickets." Among them there was one man rather showily attired. He produced a ticket-of-leave.

**Death of an Old Actor.**—The English papers announce the death of an old actor, Robert John Pym, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a member of the theatrical company formed by the father of Douglass Jerrold, in the early part of the present century.

**Life-Saving.**—The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the names of one hundred and fifteen persons upon whom medals have been conferred by Napoleon, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, for acts of devotedness in saving lives during the month of July last.

**An Antique.**—A gold ornament, discovered in excellent preservation, by a workman employed in drainage works in the parish of St. Juliot, Cornwall, England, about five feet from the surface, has, within the last few days, been sold for fifty pounds.

**The Blind.**—Last month a conference of delegates from blind institutions in Great Britain was held at Edgbaston, when it was resolved to form a union promoting the welfare of blind persons.

**Punishing a Slave-Dealer.**—An Austrian subject, J. Klautschnigg, has been condemned to six months' imprisonment at Trieste for having sold one hundred and thirty-three slaves in Egypt.

**Moral Science.**—A movement is on foot in England for the establishment of a National Association for the Promotion of Moral Science. Its originators are principally in Manchester.

**Japanese Pheasants in England.**—Eleven pheasants from Japan, lately taken to England by the captain of a ship, have been sold for twelve hundred dollars. A good speculation.

—One of the most curious sights on the coast of France at Etretat, Seine (Inferieur), was the *chaudron du diable*. This was a kind of shaft running down the cliff, and open at the bottom. At certain stages of the tide the wind forced the water into the lower opening with such a violence that it was projected to a great height above the top. A landslip of the cliff has just filled up the shaft and put an end to the phenomenon.

—A private letter from Edwin Forrest states that he is still in the mountains of California, and that his health has wonderfully improved. He will soon play another engagement in San Francisco, and will not return East before next spring.

—M. Alexandre Dumas, Sen., is reported to be going to publish a continuation of his novel of "Monte Cristo." The world will thus be informed of what has become of Edmund Dantes.

—There are 700 earthquakes recorded in history since the year 285 B. C.

—The absorbing sport of Northwestern people just now is shooting prairie chickens.

—It is beauty's privilege to kill time, but time always kills beauty.

—A Palmyra, Mo., shepherd has eloped with a widow of his flock.

—A young Prince—a tremendous Paris "swell"—has lost a large fortune at play.


CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, 2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 10

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, 7 23] S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street


## LUMBER.


1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §


## WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.


CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist
BOSTON, March 7, 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

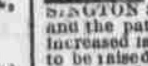
FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m


## SHIPPING.



FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; length, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders, 36 inches in bore and 34 in stroke.
Freight capacity, 4060 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in splendid order.
For particulars apply to
W. B. GALLAGHER,
No. 208 N. WHARVES, or to
WILLIAM F. POTTS,
9 24 1mrp No. 1225 MARKET Street, Phila.


STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails
"CITY OF WASHINGTON"......Saturday, October 27
"CITY OF LIMERICK".........Wednesday, October 31
"CITY OF LONDON"...........Saturday, November 3
"CITY OF MANCHESTER"..Wednesday, November 7
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.........$90 Steerage, Currency.....$35
To London............ 95 To London............ 40
To Paris.............. 105 To Paris............... 50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.


FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue


TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO


## INSURANCE COMPANIES.


DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, }
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT, }
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $100,000 | United States 5 per cent. loan '71... | $95,000 00 |
| 120,000 | " 6 " " '81... | 128 100 00 |
| 200 000 | " 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes......... | 94,375 00 |
| 100,000 | State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan......... | 90,555 00 |
| 54,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan......... | 53,250 00 |
| 25 000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan......... | 112,812 50 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds......... | 20,000 00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds......... | 26,750 00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds......... | 23,750 00 |
| 15,000 | 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia......... | 13,537 50 |
| 7,150 | 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company......... | 8,580 00 |
| 5,000 | 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company......... | 3,250 00 |
| 40 000 | Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call......... | 40,000 00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan......... | 18,900 00 |
| 170,700 | Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property......... | 170,000 00 |
| $1,030,850 | Par. Market value...... | $996,560 00 |
| | Real Estate......... | 36,000 00 |
| | Bills receivable for insurances made... | 21,013 37 |
| | Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company......... | 40,511 44 |
| | Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value......... | 2,910 00 |
| | Cash in Banks.........$55 956 89 | |
| | Cash in Drawer.........678 48 | |
| | | 56,635 3 |
| | | $1,253 690 18 |

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder, Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, William G. Boulton,
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Hugh Craig, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN, ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD, N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, CHARLES I. DUPONT
JOHN SUPPLEE, HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 18 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, ROWLAND PARRY,
President. Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27 § Medical Examiner, Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney, David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton, Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital......... | $400,000 00 |
| Accrued Surplus......... | 944,543 15 |
| Premiums......... | 1,162,308 81 |

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.
*LOSSES PAID SINCE* 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N Bancker, Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, George Fales,
Samuel Grant, Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, Peter McCall,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 3 12

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§


## MEDICAL.


GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York
And you will receive them by return of mail post paid and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP,
*PRINCIPAL DEPOT*,
No. 771 South THIRD Street,
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafien, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street,
R. G. Marcn, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.
*Mr. William B. Wright:*—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets
For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.
The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
*Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.*
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels or the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
*Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales, Boils, Etc.*
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DESMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m


## RAILROAD LINES.


READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 45

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 2½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·16 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·30 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore, for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run
Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

| | FARE. |
|---|---|
| At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation ......... | $2·25 |
| At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... | 3 00 |
| At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ......... | 3 00 |
| At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class ......... | 2·25 |
| At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class......... | 1·60 |

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail Train......... | at 8·00 | A. M |
| Day Express......... | at 10·00 | " |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1......... | at 11·00 | " |
| Fast Line and Erie Express¶......... | at 12·00 | M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation......... | at 2·30 | P. M |
| Lancaster Accommodation......... | at 4·00 | " |
| Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶......... | at 9·00 | " |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 3......... | at 10·00 | " |
| Philadelphia Express†......... | at 11·10 | " |

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express‡......... | at 12·40 | A. M |
| Philadelphia Express......... | at 7·10 | " |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1......... | at 8·20 | " |
| Columbia Train......... | at 9·00 | " |
| Lancaster Train......... | at 12·40 | P. M |
| Fast Line......... | at 1·10 | " |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 2......... | at 4·10 | " |
| Day Express......... | at 5·50 | " |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 3......... | at 7·30 | " |
| Harrisburg Accommodation......... | at 9·50 | " |

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and Erie without change of cars.
Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.
A TICKET OFFICE
Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, *in every instance*, be sent with each load of goods, *or no receipt will be given*.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.
For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington or Alexandria
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

## THE ITALIAN OPERA.

### Meyerbeer's "Star of the North" Last Night.

Giacomo Meyerbeer's dramatic musical works have always been received with great favor here. His *Semiramide* has held the lyric stage as a matchless production since 1819, and will probably live through all time as his ablest composition. More popular now, because more modern, are his *Robert le Diable* and *Les Huguenots*. It is a little remarkable, however, that his most brilliant and most elaborate work, *L'Etoile du Nord*, has never been produced here. It is true that we have had his *Le Pardon de Ploermel* and his *L'Africaine*, which were both composed more recently than the *Star of the North*, and abound, like it, in elegant classical music and startling situations, but no *impresario* has ever attempted *La Stella del Nord* here, nor indeed in this country, upon a scale of magnificence that would render its presentation a success.

Meyerbeer composed *Pierre le Grand* when he was sixty years old, but in the full possession of all his of wonderful faculties. It was the emanation of his ripest experience, his most matured taste, and his most noted period of ease, affluence, and success. He labored upon it for years, and there is every reason to believe that he considered it his masterpiece. Above all his other works, it shows the brilliancy and versatility of the author, as well as his sublime appreciation of the grand, the beautiful, and the true in God's greatest creations. He spent more time upon the *Star of the North* than upon his last great work, *L'Africaine*, yet the latter has created a *furore* wherever produced, while the former has rarely succeeded in eliciting much enthusiasm.

The score of *L'Etoile du Nord*, like all of Meyerbeer's operas, is a perfect wonder of elaboration. There is no possible expression of the sense or feeling in the subject but what is fully and forcibly pictured in the music, sometimes in so detailed a manner as to be considered burdensome, were it not for the artificial relief in enchanting melody that is constantly introduced.

In the little incident snatched from the life of Peter the Great and his lovely Empress, which furnishes the plot of this opera, Meyerbeer found ample scope to compose a score which would exhibit all the emotions of the human soul, as well as that unsophisticated nature which was entirely prevalent in Russia at the period described. For grandeur, subject-matter is found in the various scenes:—First, in the magnificent situations, then of a martial sort in the Silesian camp, afterwards of a regal kind in the palace at St. Petersburg.

The opera of *L'Etoile du Nord* was written in 1854, for the Opera Comique of Paris, where it continues to be a favorite. Afterwards it was Italianized for the opera in London. Much of the music of Meyerbeer's *Camp of Silesia* is introduced, including a gipsy song and a duett with the flute.

Its first production here last evening created an impression that will not soon be forgotten. By special request it will be repeated on Wednesday evening; we, therefore, here introduce the argument or plot of the opera:—

"At the commencement of the first act, the curtain rises on a village near Wyborg, on Gulf of Finland. 'Danilowitz,' a Russian pastry-cook, is selling his pies to a group of shop carpenters, among whom is 'Peter Micaelof,' disguised. They challenge him to drink to the health of Charles XII of Sweden. He refuses, and is supported by 'Peter.' Enraged at this, the workmen are about to assault them, when the dock-yard bell sounds, and they are compelled to go to their labors. 'Peter' remains, and engages 'Danilowitz' to follow him into Russia. After 'Danilowitz' has left the scene, a flute is heard, and on 'Peter's' replying, 'George,' the brother of 'Catharine,' a *cantiniere*, appears at the door of the cottage. 'Catharine' has gone to ask for 'Prascovia,' the daughter of the village innkeeper, to be given in marriage to her brother. As they drink to her success, she comes on the stage. After telling them that she had succeeded, she accuses 'Peter' and her brother of their love for drinking, and tells the former of a prophecy made by her mother upon her death-bed, respecting her future husband. On meeting him, she recognized something so proud and grand in the expression of his face, that she thought him to be above her own class in life. He demands what she thinks now. 'Catherine' is offended at his tone of command, when 'Prascovia' rushes in. A party of Cossacks are plundering the village, but 'Catharine' volunteers to save them, and 'Peter' determines upon watching her. She then quits the stage, and as the Cossacks are about to pillage 'George's' house, she reappears in a gipsy dress. Naming her mother—a Cossack fortune teller—they remember her. After predicting their fortunes, they recire, and 'George,' with 'Prascovia,' leave the stage to make arrangements for their wedding. 'Peter' and 'Catherine' then betroth themselves; and the act terminates with her brother's marriage to 'Prascovia' and his being named in a conscription imposed upon the village. 'Catherine' undertaking to find him a substitute, for fifteen days disguising himself, ascends the jetty, and embarks in his place, as the marriage ceremony continues.

"In the second act, 'Catharine' is in the Russian camp, disguised as a soldier. The Cossack, whose rise to the rank of a corporal she had predicted, observes her closely, and fearing recognition, she explains to him that this was foretold him by her sister. 'Gritzenzo,' as he is named, then tells her that an officer who had heard him complaining of the Czar's decree for shaving their beards, had given him a paper. Since this, he had received from him thirty or forty copecks a day. He cannot read this paper, and 'Catharine' volunteers to explain it to him. As she is about doing so, 'Colonel Yermoloff' enters, and tells the officers around him that the Czar's orders subject the officers to the knout, as well as the common soldiers. They declare that they will not submit, as 'Peter' and 'Danilowitz' appear in the dress of two officers. 'Peter,' after despatching his *aide-de-camps* to order up two divisions of the army, enters the tent prepared for his reception. Sitting down with 'Danilowitz' to drink, he is recognized by 'Catharine,' while making love to a *vivandiere*. As 'Gritenzo' comes on the stage to relieve the guard, he sees 'Catharine' looking into the tent, and commands her to depart. She refuses; and on being threatened with punishment slaps his face. He appeals to 'Peter,' who orders her to be shot. She prays to him, but being intoxicated, he cannot recognize her; and only when she has been led off the stage does he recover his memory, and bid 'Gritzenzo' bring the young soldier back to him, unless he wishes for a closer acquaintance with the knout than would be perfectly agreeable. By this order 'Catharine' is saved; but on her return to 'Peter's' tent escapes from 'Grizenzo' by jumping into the river and swimming across it. Before doing so, she has thrust a paper for 'Peter' into the corporal's hand. It reveals the plot that is on foot to cause the troops to join the Swedes. 'Yermoloff' and his soldiers appear, when 'Peter' declares himself the Czar, and they return to their obedience as the Tartar grenadiers arrive.

"The third act opens with a room in the Czar's palace 'Danilowitz,' as a special mark of favor by his master, has been admitted into it. It is a model of Peter's workshop in Finland. 'Gritzenzo' enters to tell the Czar that some Finnish carpenters invited by 'Peter' himself, as they say, have arrived, and is bidden to allow them to pass into Russia. He then supplicates for promotion, in consequence of the slap bestowed upon him by 'Catharine.' At once recollecting him, 'Peter' orders him to produce the young soldier on the morrow, otherwise he will be shot. Amongst the other emigrants from Finland, 'George' and 'Prascovia' have arrived, and 'George' shows the papers of his conscription to 'Gritzenzo,' who immediately arrests him as a substitute for 'Catharine,' and hands him over to 'Danilowitz.' As he is led off the stage, 'Peter' rushes on it. Passing the apartment of the latter, he has heard the voice of 'Catharine.' 'Danilowitz' has discovered her, but she has lost her reason. 'Peter' determines to endeavor to recall her to herself. The large doors at the back of the stage are thrown open. The house of 'Catharine' is seen, workmen are there and advance towards her, as she appears upon the stage. The favorite of 'Peter' enters dressed as a pastry-cook once more, then 'George' and 'Prascovia' with a wedding procession appear. 'Peter's' flute is heard and she recognizes it at once. Her restoration to reason has been completed, and the curtain falls."

Notwithstanding the deluging rain of last evening, the audience present at the Academy to witness the performance of the *Star of the North* was very large, brilliant, and *distingue*, and the rendition of the glorious work, on the whole, amply repaid those who "battled with the elements" to witness it. As a spectacular opera merely, it was worth witnessing last evening, for it was put upon the stage in the best style, and utterly regardless of expense. The great camp scene in the second act was superbly picturesque, and at times, when the stage was occupied by the principal singers, the chorus, the soldiers, etc., the *ensemble* presented was at once grand and imposing.

The *tableau* at the end of the first act, where the curtain falls, when the embarkation of the "voyageurs" and "Katharina" (Miss Kellogg) sings a "farewell" to those in the departing boat, is also highly effective. In fact, the whole opera seems to have received the utmost and most minute attention from the management; and, as a consequence, was presented to the public last night in a way that would have done honor to the best of the opera houses in Europe. The dresses were all new and handsome, and the various changes of costume necessary to be made by the performers, principal and secondary, chorus, and all, were rigidly adhered to. The performance itself was very fine—Miss Kellogg, Miss Hauck, Bellini, and Antonucci, in the principal *roles*, doing their utmost for the success of the occasion. Miss Kellogg's rendering of the magnificent gem at the close of the first act—"Teglia dal ciel su lor," was delightful. Her rich sympathetic voice and splendid execution have never been heard to better advantage, and the ovation she received at the fall of the curtain, immediately after her singing of it, was abundantly deserved. Throughout the whole of the opera, vocally and dramatically she was indeed most acceptable and artistic. We question if her arduous *role* could have been invested with more of the sterling spirit of the true artiste, for she entered into the impersonation *con amore*, and achieved one of the most gratifying successes of the evening. Her "Andiam, amici" in the first act was loudly applauded, as was also her duet with Signor Antonucci, "Al suon delle trombe." Antonucci's superb voice was very effective in this piece, and the two fine artistes created great enthusiasm by their excellent acting and singing in it. Antonucci, as "Petero," was all that could have been desired. He looked, sang, and acted the character to the very life, and whether viewed as the simple "Petero" or the subsequent Czar, he was equally satisfactory. Bellini had a *role* in "Grizenzo" exactly suited to him, and his impersonation of it left nothing to wish for. His aria in the first act, "Al fusco alla polve," was splendidly given, and the scene in which it occurs was acted out by the artist to perfection. His acting in the third act, where, as the "Corporal," he has to drill his recruits, was also most admirable, and the characteristic *role* he sings in doing so was loudly encored.

Miss Hauck, as "Prascovia," looked charmingly picturesque, and fully met the brilliant requirements of her part. The splendid duet which occurs in the first act, "Oh qual delirio," was capitally sung by her, and Miss Kellogg, and received a well-merited *encore*. Indeed, all that Miss Hauck attempted during the evening bore the impress of the careful and capable artist, and her efforts added materially to the reputation which her "Amina" in *Sonnambula* created for her.

The *tenor di grazia* of Signor Baragli was, at times, hardly equal to the emergencies of the part of "Danilowitz," but, as a whole, it was acceptably rendered. His distinct enunciation, artistic style, and fervent manner atoned in a great measure for the lightness of his voice, and gave an importance to his *role* which it otherwise would not have been entitled to. His opening aria, "Chi ne Voin," requires artistic treatment to give it effect, and this Baragli gave to it in an eminent degree. The minor characters of the opera were all very respectably filled, taking the fact into consideration of this being the first performance of the work.

*The Star of the North* is abundantly endowed with most effective and striking choruses. Many of them indeed are perfect masterpieces in this line of combination, and have evidently received the most careful attention at the hands of Meyerbeer. The soldiers' chorus in the last act "D'obbrobrio assai coper ti Sian" is one of these, and is one of the most stirring and warlike efforts we have ever heard. The opening chorus "Alla Finlanda" is also very fine and effective, and is full of the genius and fire of its immortal composer. These and the various other choruses in the opera were splendidly sung last evening, and were much applauded by the audience.

The orchestration of the opera is another feature of it in Meyerbeer's very best and most exhaustive style. It is really grand and massive, fully worthy of Meyerbeer and the glorious superstructure he has built upon it. The overture is brilliant, pointed, and richly endowed, and was performed by the splendid orchestra last evening in the most acceptable and enjoyable manner. The overture to the second was equally well performed, and, in short, the instrumentation throughout—very difficult as much of it is—was exceedingly well rendered.

For the first performance of so fine a work, *The Star of the North* was a great success, and the announcement of its repetition to-morrow evening should be hailed with delight by all true lovers of the great and the beautiful in art.

This evening Verdi's grand opera of *Ernani* will be the attraction, with Poch, Mazzoleni, Bellini, and Antonucci in the principal *roles*—a splendid cast, the best perhaps the opera has ever had in this city.

P. S.—Owing to the severe hoarseness of Sig. Bellini, which absolutely requires a day's rest for him, the management is obliged to substitute for *Ernani* Donizetti's beautiful opera of *Lucrezia Borgia*, which will be produced with a powerful cast, including Poch, Natali-Testa, Mazzoleni, and Antonucci, with Fossatti, Testa, Dubreuil, etc., in the minor parts. To-morrow, second and last time of *The Star of the North*.

## THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

### A Critical Analysis and a General Dissertation.

The first of the series of Bateman concerts was given last evening at Musical Fund Hall to a highly intelligent and large audience, considering the unpropitious state of the weather, which prevented many holders of tickets from being present.

The entertainment was as superior as it was rare in this good City of Brotherly Love, and we may safely say that a more excellent combination of artistic talent was seldom, if indeed ever, presented to a Philadelphia audience. It was not with this troupe as is too often the case with others—one particular star shining radiantly and triumphantly over insignificant musical associates who contribute nothing of the slightest import to the entertainment. Here every performer, without exception, was a most thorough *artiste*, capable in a superlative degree of verifying the reputation with which they came heralded to us.

The programme of last evening was indeed most choice and well adapted, an additional proof of the sound judgment and discretion of the singers themselves, which is too often lost sight of by many professionals, apart from actual ability and superiority in any special line of general vocalization. Thus, for instance, we frequently find singers of fame, when keeping within a legitimate range of action, endangering their reputation and greatly injuring their clearness and sweetness of tone, by essaying passages outside their natural compass, and which can only be reached by some artificial effort, readily detected by a critical ear, and rarely, if ever, deserving of truthful commendation.

The greatest anxiety prevailed last night to hear Madame Parepa, prima donna, and alleged successor, by merit, of the Swedish Nightingale. So much talk has been had, and public curiosity excited to such an extent during the last week concerning this lady, let us first inquire—Who is Madame Parepa? Madame Euphrosine Parepa was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and is the daughter of Count Demetrius Parepa, a Wallachian nobleman of high rank, who left his country for political reasons. Her mother was Elizabeth, or "Lisbeth," Seguin, sister of the celebrated and popular basso, Mr. Edward Seguin. The mother had a beautiful voice, was a fine artiste, and her devotion to her profession probably influenced the destiny of her daughter, Euphrosine Parepa.

Her musical education was acquired during her long residence in Spain and Italy, whither her mother's musical engagements led her. Her *debut* was made on the island of Malta, at the Opera House, in 1856, where her success was very brilliant. From thence she took the tour of the provincial operatic cities, Naples, Milan, Florence, etc., and afterwards, with very great success, visiting Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Berlin, Frankfort, and Hamburg, from thence to London, which has been her home for the last few years, and, finally, her present trip to the United States.

M'me Parepa is a lady of large though graceful proportions, is very pretty, and carries herself with great ease upon the stage. Her voice is a full, natural, and clear-toned soprano of the very highest order of merit, and well deserving of the encomiums she has already received. Her appearance was the signal for unmistakably heartfelt and long-continued applause, which she most gracefully and properly acknowledged.

Silence being restored, she introduced the cavatina "Ernani Involami," from the beautiful opera of *Ernani*, by Verdi, in which her voice rose rich and sonorous, pure and steady, throwing into the music a spirit and power which gave it a marked vitality. She, in this first piece, proved herself an accomplished artiste in the truest sense of the word, and she certainly is deserving the warmest critical applause. Of all Verdi's works we prefer *Ernani*, for the freshness and the earnestness of its melodies, the skilful treatment of its concerted pieces, and the massive grandeur of its finales, with their thoughtful and varied accompaniment. The nature and meaning of the composer is most gloriously illustrated, when his *morceaux* are entrusted to such a singer as Madame Parepa. In the second part she gave the "Nightingale's Trill" (a song appropriately named) with perfection itself; and the applause which greeted her at the termination showed how greatly and truly her voice, cultivation, and musical intelligence were appreciated. As an *encore* to this piece she sang the Scotch ballad "Coming through the Rye," which she gave with all the versatility, and decided application of emphasis, and modest gesticulation of the "gentle lassie who lo'ed nae weel."

Next in order, we will take Mr. S. B. Mills, who has the reputation of being not only the most finished pianist in America, but the peer of the best players of classical music abroad. He performed a fantasia arranged by Liszt from *L'Africaine*, by Meyerbeer, and a solo entitled "Caprice Galop," composed by himself. The physical power of this performer is truly great, his digitals possessing unusual facilities of execution; and, in the performance of octaves, reiterations of the same note, extending and sweeping arpeggios, florid legatos, and staccato passages—in short, many of the known difficulties which have successively arisen from such composers as Meyerbeer—in every variety of style, he masters with the greatest ease and contentment. He and Wehli are the two greatest pianists who have visited Philadelphia for very many years.

Mr. Carl Rosa performed the "Souvenir de Haydn," "Auld Robin Gray," and a "Caprice Fantasique," as solos upon the violin, and proved himself to be master of that instrument, excelling all others we have had here for sweetness and purity of tone and brilliancy of execution. The last-named piece was like the chirping and warbling of birds in some of the rapid passages, as was also portions of the "Carnival of Venice," given as an encore, which was brought to a rather abrupt termination, however, by the sudden snapping of his G string, an unavoidable accident, which both the audience and performer received good naturedly. His playing much resembles that of F. John Prume, who performed at the Strakosch concert in this city on the 6th inst., excepting that the last named gives his *forte* passages with much more strength and vigor than Rosa. The last named is quite a young man, and must have studied and practised with much diligence and careful attention.

Signor Brignoli was most enthusiastically applauded by the entire audience upon making his appearance on the platform, showing that his former acquaintances have not lost sight of him, or been carried rapturously away by more pretending but less competent tenors. He last night commenced with the romanza "M'Appari," from Flotow's *Martha*, in which he had frequent opportunity for displaying the best portion of his voice, and he used these opportunities to the best advantage.

He is as unctuously rich in his voice as ever, and has a smooth, sweet quality, capable of the highest inflections, from the whispered to the emphatic emotion. The voice is in the highest state of cultivation; his style is pure, free from exaggeration, full of grace and sentiment, but at the same time animated and emphatic. He is at all times the greatest possible acquisition to any troupe he may be connected with.

His second selection was "In terra ci devieero," by Gaetano Mercadante, and on the encore, which the audience peremptorily and somewhat emphatically appeared to insist upon, he good-naturedly gave the ballad in English:—"Good-bye, sweetheart, good-bye!"

The duetto which he sang with Madame Parepa, "Da quel di che t'in contrai," by Donizetti, was a sparkling gem of graceful vocal discipline, and elicited much applause. It is an *andantino* movement in two-four time, changing, however, into the common (allegretto moderato) of the last stanza, "Quel dover eclar nel core"—not difficult of execution, but requiring much nicety of expression. The concluding accented strain, dwelling on an accidental B flat and G natural, was decidedly and correctly emphasized, and the cadence at the end was truly beautiful.

It is no wonder that Donizetti was one of the most admired of Italian composers, as his best works (such as *Linda*) sparkle with piquant and gracefully florid melodies, with musical ideas worked up into concentration with the greatest possible effect. He is essentially dramatic in the plot and construction of his operas, and understood well the art of stimulating the enthusiasm of the general audience.

Signor Ferranti is a basso buffo in voice, look, action, and gesticulation. He is peculiarly humorous, and rendered his two pieces in capital style. The first was the cavatina "Largo al factotum della citta" ("Room for the city's factotum here"), an allegro movement in Rossini's *Barbiere de Seville*, and imitating the antics of an eccentric "Monsieur de Tonson," eager for business, and proclaiming his own merits. The piece was most capitally sung, and better illustrated by gesticulations. His second selection was a tarantella by the same composer, and entitled "Gia la Luna."

A Tarantella is a swift, delirious son of Italian dance, in whirling six-eight measure. The form has been adopted by many composers of the modern school, as Thalberg, Liszt, Chopin, and Rosini. In Italy some of the superstitious believe that the performance of this dance, or song, has the virtue of curing the bite of a venomous species of spider, called Tarantella, from which fact the title has been given this style of music. Signor Ferranti distinguished himself in its rendition.

Signor Fortuna, in "Il Balen," was excellent as a basso cantanta—in plain language a baritone—and, with M'me Parepa and Signor Brignoli, in the terzetto, "Zitti, Zitti," they made a splendid finale. This is not, properly speaking, a trio, as mentioned on the programme, but the last movement of "Ah! quel colpo," in the *Barbiere de Seville*, is a dramatic representation of a passing storm.

The accompaniments of Mr. J. L. Hatton were excellent, and thus it will be observed, as we have above stated, that every member of the company is almost unapproachable as to superiority. To night a splendid programme will be presented, and let our music-loving friends, professional and amateur, show their appreciation of it.

## STATE OF THE NATION.

### Important Revelations if True—Startling Stories—How the President is to be Impeached, How Deposed, and Who is to Succeed Him—Mr. Stanton's Resignation to Follow the Completion of His Report—How the Regular Army Vacancies were Filled without President Johnson's Knowledge—The Government not to Interfere in the Baltimore Troubles.

*From the New York Herald of To day.*

WASHINGTON, October 22.—When President Johnson was on his late trip in the West, a United States Senator and two Major-Generals of the army, who belonged to his party, were approached at Indianapolis by a prominent conservative Republican, who had been colonel of an Indiana regiment during the war, and who is now a captain in the regular service, and who made the following startling statement:—He had been making speeches for the Republicans in Indiana in August last, and at the request of Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, visited that State and made one or two conservative speeches.

He was told by Governor Fletcher that his speeches were too tame; that the most radical of declarations were wanted in Missouri; that the people must be told that the Republicans had decided that the Rebels should not vote; and that the State was to be carried by force of arms if necessary. Governor Fletcher also told him that he had thirty thousand muskets in the State in loyal hands, and that they should be used if necessary to carry the State. The Indianian told Governor Fletcher that he was a Republican in principle, but did not approve of such measures and would not advocate them. Governor Fletcher thought him merely weak-kneed, and answered him that he would come into the harness after a while.

A few nights subsequently he was present on invitation at a secret meeting of radical leaders at the Lindell Hotel. About fifty prominent radicals were present, including Governor Fletcher, of Missouri; Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, and Senator Yates and John A. Logan, of Illinois. The whole plan of the impeachment of the President was discussed, even to the arrangement of filling Washington with an armed force of "Boys in Blue" to protect Congress, and also to decide who should succeed Johnson in case Vice-President Foster, as his successor, should not prove equally positive, and pliable to the will of the Jacobins.

Butler, Governor Morton, of Indiana, and others were discussed. Butler was looked upon as lacking in courage, and Morton was feared as being too ambitious for the purposes of the conspirators. General Grant was mentioned as too conservative, and Sherman was scouted as a Copperhead. Finally Senator Yates was decided upon, as possessing more stamina and less scruples than any other available man. If President Johnson offered serious resistance, and Foster did not act vigorously, Yates was to be put in to control affairs.

When he was about leaving St. Louis, the informant in the case was requested by Governor Fletcher to ask Governor Morton, of Indiana, what number of arms he could spare to Missouri. Governor Morton replied, when the message was delivered, that he could not say that he had any to spare; that there were about one hundred thousand stand, with plenty of ammunition, in the arsenal; he would see what could be spared, and confer with Governor Fletcher.

Out of this correspondence grew the conference of the Governors at Philadelphia, which it is now well known was for the purpose, among others, of distributing arms throughout the country. Outside of the statement of this officer there is indubitable evidence in the hands of President Johnson of the secret distribution of large quantities of arms throughout the Northwest on various pretexts, all of which, however, are legal and plausible enough.

While the startling character of this story causes it to be incredulously received by many, the character of the officer making the statement, the known desperate characters of the leaders implicated in the scheme, and much corroborative evidence received cause it to be generally believed among the President's adherents.

The actual facts regarding the rumored resignation of Secretary Stanton are about as follows:—He is now engaged in making out his report, and as soon as it is finished he will undoubtedly retire. His resignation has been precipitated by the discovery lately made that Mr. Stanton has filled nearly all the vacancies in the regular army without the knowledge or assent of Mr. Johnson.

He has been for some time making out the commissions and forwarding them to the appointees, with orders to them to report to General Grant for duty. General Grant supposing them, as appeared from the face of their papers, duly appointed by the President, has assigned them to duty, and they are now at service without the knowledge of the President. On learning this fact, the President, very angry, sent for Mr. Stanton, and demanded an explanation. The result was the retirement of Mr. Stanton as soon as he could make out his report, on which he is now engaged.

The belief gains ground that General Sherman is to succeed Mr. Stanton *pro tem*. He cannot of course hold the office and that of Lieutenant-General at the same time, but at the request of General Grant, who desires the hearty co-operation of the war office in the work of reorganizing the army, Sherman will act as Secretary of War.

The National Government will interfere neither one way nor the other in the Baltimore matter. The Executive naturally has an anxious concern about popular turbulence in any part of the country, but it is not likely that he believes it to be essential for him to interfere in all questions that may arise between the State and municipal authorities.

The incendiary spirits who are invoking the populace of Baltimore to violence will be properly attended to by the State authorities of Maryland. In case they prove insufficient, then, of course, the National Government may interfere and restore order. But no danger is believed to be imminent.

The reports in the radical papers that the President's visit to Baltimore had any political bearing or any connection with the difficulties in that city between Governor Swann and the Police Commissioners are authoritatively denied. As stated in their despatches yesterday, the President did not see Governor Swann on his visit.

### MARY BLAIN AND HAZEL DELL:
### Or, My Morning Drive.

Away at morning's early dawn,
In summer's heat or winter's storm,
The three in trim go way together,
Heigh ho! who cares for cold or warm.
Like clouds that flit before the storm,
Their little feet go pattering on,
Prancing to the rushing gate
Before the journey's end is won.
Their flowing tails are briskly whisked,
With flowing manes and curved necks,
Their little mouths a-champ the bits,
And nostrils wide defy the checks.
The reins are trembling in my fingers,
As each one tries the lead to gain;
Now every nerve and sense is wakened
To keep them balanced on the rein.
Away they go, their speed increasing,
As level on the road they settle.
The breath is rushing from their nostrils,
Each one showing now its mettle.
Forget not that each sense of mine
Is thrilled to see them in their strife,
And every mile that we have gone
Has fixed another day to life.
How many a drone is sleeping yet
Within his warm and rich abode,
And cannot know the pleasure found
At early dawn upon the road.
Thus, at morning's early dawn,
Behind those nags so swift and strong,
I drink the sweet and refreshing air,
And never feel the drive too long.
Hail to my nags, so swift and strong,
The drive is good for them and me!
Oh! I can teach you how to live,
But you can't teach me how to die.

J. D. W.


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